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PORTUGUESE DELEGATION ATTENDS UNITA CONGRESS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 19

[Text] For 2 weeks we visited Jamba, the headquarters of UNITA and a real city built in the middle of the jungle, as we related in an interview published in the previous issue of TEMPO. We were part of the first Portuguese delegation of nonreporters to attend one of the movement's congresses--the sixth. It was held from 22 to 28 August of this year, with participation by 20,000 delegates. As Savimbi emphasized at the farewell banquet, the presence of the Portuguese group underscored the "strengthening of friendship with Portugal" and showed that "not all Portuguese are friends of UNITA'S enemies."

The Portuguese group's first direct contact with the chairman of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, occurred 2 days after it arrived in Jamba. At Savimbi's invitation, the group attended the farewell banquet for a delegation from U.S. black communities which was visiting UNITA headquarters. That delegation consisted of Maurice Dawkins, chairman of Black American Friends; John Smith, mayor of Prichard, Alabama; and attorney Clarence McKee, secretary general of the International Confederation of Black Mayors.

Tribute to Delegation From U.S. Black Community

The banquet was held at one of the various sports pavilions in Jamba. From the Galo Negro neighborhood, where we were staying, we rode in jeeps to the pavilion, where the approximately 220,000 [as published] participants in the UNITA congress, who had come from every part of Angola and from the movement's branches around the world, had gathered. On the way, we noted with amazement that traffic was being directed by policemen placed at strategic spots.

In the days that followed, we made several visits to UNITA departments operating in Jamba. Those departments were mentioned in the previous issue of this newspaper. We also attended a press conference by General Huambo, chief of military intelligence. He is 28 years old, and as we were to discover, he speaks fluent English, as do several of his colleagues.

Also part of UNITA's leadership are Jeremias Chitunda, who was elected deputy chairman at this congress; General Nzau Puna, secretary general; General Tito,

chief of international affairs; General Altino Sapala, chief of the logistics sector; and Colonel Jaka Jamba, secretary for information and the movement's spokesman.

Savimbi's Proposal for Achieving Peace

At the end of the UNITA congress, which lasted for over 6 days, Chairman Jonas Savimbi held a press conference at which, in the first communique he presented, he emphasized the movement's desire to establish peace and laid down the conditions on which it would have to be established. He also mentioned international politics, UNITA's position on South Africa, and the proposal by the front line countries that U.S. President Ronald Reagan visit Angola and Africa.

Concerning the platform for peace as presented by UNITA, the leader of the movement said that "in the first place, we ask the MPLA to play a straightforward game as we do in UNITA so that our country will experience peace. In the second place, as soon as the MPLA makes a public statement, we want to begin immediate negotiations with it to deal with the problem of the total withdrawal of foreign troops from our country. It is unquestionable that discussions will be necessary with a view to establishing a timetable for the withdrawal of those troops. If those two conditions are met--the first being an official and unequivocal statement by the MPLA that it is ready to negotiate--we will begin the negotiations immediately." He added that following the establishment of a timetable for the withdrawal of foreign troops, "we will be able to declare a cease-fire between our forces and those of the MPLA," and that UNITA and MPLA forces would hold the positions they occupy until the conclusion of negotiations resulting in the formation of a government of national unity, which would then lead to a provisional government.

"SWAPO Is Massacring our People"

He went on to say that he had obtained conclusive proof that President Kaunda of Zambia was under strong pressure to allow Cuban, FAPLA, and Soviet troops to cross Zambian territory. And he added:

"I feel that the plans of the Russians and Cubans, together with those of Dr Kaunda, are based on the assumption that an offensive by the MPLA will be along three axes, beginning, according to what we have learned from an agent in the intelligence service, from Munhango, Cuito Canavale, and Mocusse. Because of that, they are striving to be sure that when the offensive is launched along those three axes, everything will be in place so that Kaunda will be free to send troops from his country."

Savimbi also condemned SWAPO troops for joining with the MPLA and "mistreating, killing, raping, and massacring our people." And he noted that SWAPO "had murdered 8 percent of its forces fighting against UNITA instead of struggling for Namibia's independence. SWAPO cannot boast of having liberated any part of Namibia's territory, whereas we have liberated one-third of this country."

Later on, he denied that UNITA had been established by South Africa: "It was established in 1965 to wage an anticolonial war that has nothing to do with the situation currently prevailing in this part of southern Africa."

Countries Having Closer Relations With South Africa Than UNITA

"UNITA has relations with South Africa in the same way that Mugabe does. Mugabe complained 2 days ago that the South Africans were thinking of closing their trade mission in Harare. The same thing is happening in other countries such as Zambia, Zaire, Malawi, Lesotho, and Swaziland. In my opinion, all those countries have closer economic and political relations with South Africa than UNITA does. Why is it that some people are trying to establish two standards of behavior in relation to South Africa?"

As for the accusation that UNITA is preventing operation of the Benguela Railway over a distance of 1,500 kilometers from the border with Zambia and Zaire to the port of Lobito, he recalled that that rail line had been closed in 1975 and 1976 during the civil war: "a man named Franco Nogueira, who was chairman of the Benguela Railway for the Portuguese, said 3 days ago that even if there were no war, it would still take years to get the railroad operating again. I repeat: if there were no war."

Getting back to South Africa, he emphasized that UNITA had always declared its opposition to apartheid, but that "President Botha is striving to dismantle apartheid. We cannot exert pressure on him."

"Arrogant" Behavior by Front Line Countries

Concerning the invitation issued to President Ronald Reagan by the chairman of the MPLA, along with the Reverend Jesse Jackson and former Ambassador Andrew Young, to visit Angola and Africa, Savimbi said during the question-and-answer period that he considers it "an act of insolence to tell a superpower and a friendly country, which the United States is, what it must or must not do. If the front line states want to meet with President Reagan to put pressure on him, it strikes me that putting pressure on a man who is giving them food and money is not a sensible approach. How can you put pressure on a man when you are asking him for food and money? And I think it is arrogant to say that President Reagan must come to Africa. If anybody wants to see him, let them go see him, but they should not ask him to come to Africa. It is also arrogant to ask him to come to Luanda, where there is no security for the President of the United States."

Commenting on the conduct of the front line countries, Savimbi said:

"I don't believe that the front line countries have any role to play unless they want to contribute to peace. Which are the front line countries as far as Angola is concerned? As far as Angola is concerned, our front line state is Zambia. If the Zambians join with the Zairians and other peoples, we may find a solution. But what makes Tanzania a front line state? It is one only for the purpose of causing confusion and difficulties. We feel that Tanzania does not belong to our area."

"We Are Brothers--We Speak the Same Language"

At the conclusion of the congress, Jonas Savimbi honored the Portuguese guests with a banquet followed by a cultural performance. At that banquet, the chairman of UNITA pointed out that this was the first time a congress had been attended by a Portuguese delegation made up of people who were not reporters. He emphasized: "And it did not happen by chance." And he asked all those present not to make any more disparaging remarks about the Portuguese.

Savimbi continued: "The fact that you are here is proof that not all Portuguese think the same way: it is proof that not all Portuguese are friends of UNITA's enemies."

Then, in a symbolic gesture of reconciliation with Portugal, he asked his sister, who was in the audience, to go greet one of the members of the Portuguese delegation. He concluded by saying: "We all speak the same language."

Next came the cultural performance, followed by a ball which was opened by Jonas Savimbi and his wife and which continued into the early morning hours.

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CSO: 3442/14

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PROCESS OF ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Angolan people are engaged in yet another task of great importance for the consolidation of their sovereignty and the strengthening of the revolution. It is the process of renewing the mandates of the deputies to the organs of people's government. The result of this process, moreover, depends on the participation of the masses, and therefore assemblies, speeches and consciousness-raising meetings of the people are scheduled throughout the country.

The importance of this consciousness-raising campaign, the principles which govern the election of the delegates to the electoral conferences and the deputies to the Assembly of the People and the provincial assemblies was discussed by First Secretary of the Assembly of the People Lucio Lara, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, in an interview granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA and Angola National Radio.

[Question] What is the importance and significance of the meetings for raising the consciousness and mobilizing the people for the process of renewing the mandates of the deputies to the organs of popular government?

[Answer] We cannot fail to recall that 1980 was the year of the establishment of the Assembly of the People, a goal which was achieved by the party within the framework of its program and which also represented the realization of one of the desires expressed by our late president, Agostinho Neto. And on the other hand, we should recall that our Constitution, in Articles 2 and 3, not only establishes that all the sovereignty lies with the Angolan people, but also guarantees the people's masses broad participation in the exercise of political power through the consolidation, expansion and development of the organized people's government, in other words the Assembly of the People, the provincial people's assemblies and the other people's government organs which will be established.

The exercise of this basic right to elect their representatives was won by our people during the difficult national liberation struggle, and not only that, but in the struggle to maintain independence, after it was won, against the aggressive attacks of the imperialists, who never ceased to try to introduce a neocolonialist regime into Angola. And it was in view of the fact that we

have constantly been subjected to aggression by the imperialist forces that, after the establishment of the first two organs of popular government in 1980 with a 3-year mandate, the party, through its leadership and the Political Bureau, decided to extend this mandate for another 3 years, until 1986. This step was also dictated by the desire to allow for advances on the population census problem, a basic factor in carrying the electoral process forward more efficiently, and also, obviously, the desire to facilitate the participation of all of the working people in this process of great importance, based on the principle of universal and direct suffrage.

We are coming to the end of the current legislature's term, and it is necessary to launch a new process to renew the mandates. This was initiated by the 30 April resolution of the Political Bureau which created the National Electoral Commission and the provincial electoral commissions and, of course, there is a need for a campaign to educate and make the people aware, not only to explain this whole process, which is rather complex and has special aspects due to the particular situation in which we find ourselves, but also to explain to the new voters, to a whole generation which now has the opportunity to go to the polls, what the process is, what it means, what its goals are and what the principles which govern it are, within the philosophy of our party and our state.

This consciousness-raising campaign is also designed to achieve and is important for ensuring a greater role for state activity among the people and a better understanding by our people, excluded for so many centuries from participation in political power, of how it can be exercised through its representatives and through the special organs created for this purpose.

On the other hand, we have had extensive experience with this legislature, and it is necessary to apply the results of this experience to the new process. There are new aspects to be introduced in the Electoral Law itself, and there will be an increase in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of the deputies. Therefore there will be more deputies, both in the provincial people's assemblies and in the Assembly of the People. There will be greater representation of the various social classes and the different labor groups, the social organizations in particular. A decision has been made to increase the number of women, to ensure representation of artists and athletes and certain other groups, including scientists. There are many new aspects of the process of which it is necessary to inform the people, so that the process can reflect their will overall. Also, the mechanisms themselves have been perfected, as have the conditions (we will not have universal direct and secret balloting, because the war conditions to which we are subjected prevent us from doing that, but direct balloting), and therefore it is necessary to explain this properly to all of the people so that they can participate to the greatest extent possible.

These are the reasons for the importance of the consciousness-raising meetings, the talks and the educational campaigns which will be carried out throughout the country concerning this process of renewing mandates.

[Question] How will the election of the delegates to the provincial conferences and the candidates for deputies' seats in the organs of people's government be carried out?

There is a whole series of principles and criteria which were established in advance and are reflected in the Electoral Law, the law which has now been amended. We will not fail to take into account the need to increase the representation in the Assembly of the People and the provincial people's assemblies. Thus in the first legislature, we had 228 deputies in the Assembly of the People, and a number varying between 55 and 85 in the provincial people's assemblies, while we will now have between 250 and 290 deputies in the Assembly of the People, and up to 100 in the provincial people's assemblies. This will depend on the capacity of each province to make its contribution in this regard. There is already a great improvement in quantity and quality here, and since the establishment of the organs of people's government, we have set forth certain principles, in particular that according to which the power of the state should always be realized as class power, which in our case means the workers' and peasants' classes, preponderantly. In this process, their representatives will account for considerably more than 50 percent of the deputies. On the other hand, other social classes and groups will be represented too. The representation of the leaders and officials will be reduced considerably, to the benefit of other groups which were not properly represented in the assemblies previously.

We must bear in mind that this is a demonstration of the concrete exercise of political power by the citizens. And then the idea developed that there should be a representation coefficient related to population density in each area, each province, each municipality. This is something to take into account, but for the reasons already noted (the lack of a complete census is not a basic factor) as well as the great importance of population density, it is not, as it normally would be, a principle governing the number of deputies in each area or province. In a word, this is dictated by the economic, political, social and even military importance of each of these areas and provinces. Thus any basic idea of electoral districts or circuits is excluded here. However, it is a preponderant factor and it plays its role here, not in terms of circuits, but of population density. And there are other factors which play a role in the greater or smaller representation of each province in the people's assemblies and the Assembly of the People.

The origins of the various delegates, on the one hand, and of the candidates for deputies' seats, on the other, are also taken into account, so that the assemblies can have regional representation which properly reflects the local interests of the people on the level of the districts, settlements, municipalities, etc. In all of these areas there will be an opportunity to nominate both delegates and candidates.

The process which led to the establishment of the first government organs will continue, with this legislature, to cover only the national and provincial levels, although the second party congress has already ordered that we move on down to the municipal, and even the commune level. This process will only be initiated with this legislature which is to be elected soon. The conditions for undertaking it do not exist in this process in which we are engaged.

We are also applying here the principle, adopted on the level of the party and state, calling for renewal and continuity, in other words replacing at least a third of the old deputies. Obviously, this will entail, and this is already under way, an assessment of the work of the deputy in his zone of action, and of his participation in the body to which he was elected, that is to say the provincial people's assembly and its work commissions or the Assembly of the People and its work commissions. Thus there will be an individual assessment of each deputy, and there will necessarily be an assessment of the records of the new candidates as well, of those proposed as candidates for deputies' seats. This is a basic principle.

Also, the idea that all of the party leaders, for example all of the members of the Central Committee, must necessarily be deputies, has been abandoned. This will not be the case in the new legislature, and a relatively small number of these leaders will be nominated as deputies, while others will not. The party will make its presence felt through its militants who are chosen as candidates.

On the other hand, this will be an expanded body, because many social organizations which did not exist when the organs of people's government were established have since been created. And this will enable the social organizations to nominate candidates in their areas (painters, musicians, journalists, professors and students, as well as the peasants, through their associations, and the workers, through the trade unions). There will be a whole range of working groups which will be represented, since there is concern, as I have already said, about increasing the number of women and even religious officials. And it is known that there has been a very substantial incorporation of population groups which were formerly excluded from national life but have joined in it recently, in the past 2 or 3 years. And, naturally, these groups, based on the importance of each sector and the population volume involved, will have an opportunity to nominate their representatives.

Another problem I would not want to fail to mention is that of the armed forces, which will also have suitable participation. And in saying armed forces we mean the bodies which guarantee security and domestic order, and also the traditional authorities themselves. This whole range of groups will be represented in the people's government assemblies.

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CSO:3442/6

COMMENTARY VIEWS ISSUE OF ALIENS, NEW ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS

AB141810 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Kobina Koduah commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary government of the PNDC has an avowed cardinal objective of making Ghanaians masters of their own destiny politically, economically, and socially. It is in furtherance of this declared objective of the government that an investment code has been enacted to ensure that the wealth of the land benefit the people. This investment code is also known as PNDC Law 116, and exclusively reserves certain aspects of distributive trade for Ghanaians. Hawking, selling at the markets, selling in kiosks, stalls, and so on, are among other aspects of distributive trade in which foreigners are prohibited. Foreigners are, however, welcome in the productive sectors of the economy that would accelerate the recovery of the national economy.

Laws, no matter the brilliance that go into their formulation, are only meaningful if the provisions can be enforced. For this reason, regional monitoring and implementation committees have been formed as the agencies to crystallize the aspirations enshrined in Law 116.

From Koforidua came reports that after the regional team had apprehended the aliens violating Law 116, the team realized, to its dismay, that most of the suspected aliens had Ghanaian passports, which legally conferred Ghanaian citizenship on them. To the team, the law had been outwitted and defeated. Under the circumstances, one recognizes that the mere possession of a passport is not adequate proof of one's true citizenship. Fortunately enough, the PNDC member responsible for the interior, Brigadier Mensah-Wood, cleared the air by revealing that concrete proof of citizenship must be provided by the suspects.

To alleviate the workload of the monitoring and implementation committees, they must liaise effectively with unit CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] at the communities since only the people within a community can tell who is a bona fide citizen of the community or not. The monitoring and implementation committees, in conjunction with the Interior Ministry and the Office of the Political Counsellor for CDR's must coordinate policy to ensure that unit community CDR's are made to collect and compile data on all

residents within their communities. The data must include the various economic engagements of the residents. This move will also help the national revenue secretariat to identify all revenue-generating activities for proper assessment of tax obligations.

Suspected aliens who claim to be Ghanaians must also have their citizenship confirmed by the community CDR, chief elders, and other parties as the case may be. Sight should not be lost of the fact that most of these aliens, whether black or white, sneak into the country through unauthorized entry points, rendering it impossible for the immigration department to document their presence.

There is no gainsaying that a lot of damage is being inflicted on the national economy through the insidious manipulation of our resources by these aliens. Smuggling and currency trafficking are the stock-in-trade of most of these aliens who more often than not enter the country empty handed. The allegations of gigantic fraud against Fattal, Dakmak, Alhaji Zaliyu Maikankan, the \$30 million deal by (Kupchandani), and quite recently, the over 2 billion CFA francs duping by Alhaji Suru Tapo and others for cattle not supplied, should make every nationalist wary of these aliens in our community. The profuse Ghanaian hospitality would be negative and detrimental to our growth and development if it should give sanctuary to crooks who have nothing to offer the country but to siphon off the resources of the land.

The timber market in Accra and the Ghana Butchers Association are virtually dominated by aliens whose activities undermine PNDC Law 116. The shameless greed of some Ghanaian officials in positions of trust have helped these illegitimate and undesirable immigrants to displace indigenous Ghanaians from the trading activities. The James Town police station has such a strong affection for the alien traders at the timber market that the police station does not hesitate to assault and harass Ghanaians in defense of the aliens who rather violate the laws of the land. The reason cannot be farfetched.

The government has kept faith with the people by enacting such a progressive law. It is the responsibility of committed and dedicated cadres of the revolutionary process to ensure that such laws and policies of the government are implemented without let or hindrance.

/6662

CSO: 3400/232

COUNTERTRADE TO EXPAND FOREIGN TRADE BASE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Victoria Odoi]

[Text]

GHANA is to concentrate her barter or counter trading activities on seven main non-traditional export commodities to expand her foreign trade base.

These are knock-down furniture, salt, copra, pineapple, marine products liquid petroleum, gas and aluminium products.

Already some of these products are being exported and it is expected that they will soon gain acceptability.

This was disclosed by Mr Ato Ahwoi, PNDC Secretary to the Revenue Secretariat during a call on him by the visiting British Chamber of Commerce and Industry trade mission led by Mr John L. Dorrell in Accra yesterday.

Mr Ahwoi, who is also the acting Secretary for Trade and Tourism however said Ghana will want to depart from the practice where the country's traditional exports are exchanged for consumer goods.

Instead, the country will want to receive for her barter trade equipment for construction and productive work.

The Secretary pointed

out that though there are other untapped areas, the seven products have been chosen because the country already has the production base and only needs to gear herself towards massive production.

With particular reference to the salt and fruit canning industry, the Secretary said the only limitation on the former is suitable transportation system from the salt mining areas whilst avenues are being explored for paper packaging of fruit drinks to cut down cost.

Mr Ahwoi also drew the attention of the mission to the government's determination to improve upon the hotel business and tourism generally to generate revenue.

In this vein, he said favourable conditions have been made in the Investment Code for investors not only in the hotel business but all sectors of the economy.

The mission also called on Mr Kwame Peprah, Secretary for Transport and Communications and had extensive discussions on railways rehabilitation, telecommunications, domestic air transport and port facilities.

During the discussions, Mr Peprah stated that Ghana has lacked behind in modern telecommunication and is therefore giving it priority in the second phase of the Economic Recovery Programme.

And as a beginning, the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has started rehabilitation of underground cables and replacement of obsolete machines with the assistance of the World Bank.

The Secretary also disclosed that an agreement between Ghana and Canada is underway for feasibility studies for the construction of air strips in the northern part of the country for easy communication.

On port facilities, the Secretary indicated that his ministry has plans to buy \$24 million worth of port handling equipment within the next two years to improve on their efficiency.

The 14-member mission is made up of representatives from manufacturing companies producing a wide range of materials and industrial equipments.

The team is expected to visit Kumasi for two days.

FRG ANNOUNCES 1987 AID PACKAGE, PROJECTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Oct 86 pp 5, 7

[Text]

RECENTLY a delegation was in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany to conduct this year's annual negotiations with the German Government on Bilateral Economic Co-operation.

The overall package of financial and technical assistance pledged by the German Government for 1987 was DM 71.95 million (about US \$35 million).

Out of this DM 17.65 million was in the form of non-repayable assistance or grants, while the rest was mainly made up of long term loans repayable over 50 years, with 10 years grace, and 0.75% interest.

Of the total aid commitment of DM 71.95 million, DM 46.6 million is made up of new commitments while the balance was made up of reprogrammed existing loans.

The aid package will help finance on-going projects as well as new ones. The most important on-going projects to be financed include the Volta Lake Transport System and the Cape Coast Takoradi-Sekondi Water Supply Project.

The Volta Lake Transport System is an inland waterway transport system being developed on the Volta Lake.

This project consists of the construction of port facilities in Akosombo (the south) and at Buie in the

North; together with the provision of large cargo carrying barges to be used for the transportation by lake of freight and passengers.

Following successful negotiation with the West German Government in 1984 a soft loan was obtained as part of their financial co-operation with Ghana for DM 95 million.

The scope of work covered by this assistance was for the following shore facilities: Akosombo and Buie Ports and floating facilities of one pusher tug; dry cargo barges capable of carrying 750 tons each. A fuel barge capable of transporting 200,000 gallons of diesel fuel and communication equipment, navigational equipment aids, cargo handling and engineering services.

In 1985 discussions were held with KFW of West Germany and the World Bank, to increase the capability of the system in order to handle and transport by the lake, all the fuel requirements of Northern Ghana.

This additional capability required the expansion of shore facilities for fuel storage facilities at Akosombo and Buie and the provision of additional floating equipment for transporting the fuel.

This additional capability required the following: one pusher tug; one fuel barge for kerosine, petrol

and diesel fuel and jetty facilities for loading the barges.

These facilities are estimated to cost DM 16 million.

The West German Government has agreed to provide this additional finance in order to provide these new fuel handling facilities.

The World Bank through an IDA loan is expected to finance the shore facilities (the storage tanks), negotiations for this are planned to start in November this year.

With this additional assistance the total investment made by West Germany (through KFW) in the Volta Lake Transport Project is equivalent to almost DM 116 million.

With the expected completion of the entire project in 1988, major dry cargoes equivalent to 3000 tons may be transported in both directions every week from the south to the north, cheaply and reliably and consequently provide enormous benefits to the overall transportation infrastructure of Ghana.

Furthermore all the fuel requirements of Northern Ghana will be safely and reliably transported by the lake and thereby serve the total requirements of Northern Ghana.

The considerable savings to fuel tankers that normally travel from Tema to Bolgatanga is an

indication of the considerable benefits to the economy in providing reliable supplies at lower cost.

The entire project is being implemented on behalf of the Government by the Volta River Authority and the transportation system shall be operated by the Volta Lake Transport Company.

The Cape Coast/Sekondi-Takoradi Water Supply project for which DM 38 million has so far been made available by the German Government will get an additional DM 17.3 million to improve and secure the supply of water to the area.

Among other important projects discussed were the repair of the Lower Volta Bridge and also the improvement of electricity

supply to Keta.

The Keta electricity supply project will replace diesel generation, by connecting Keta via a sub-transmission line from Aflao.

When this project is implemented Keta will receive its electricity supply from the National grid (in Akosombo).

During the bilateral negotiations the West German Government as part of the assistance in technical co-operation agreed to finance a study of this project.

It is expected that on the completion of the study, the project will be thoroughly defined to enable its financing and implementation to quickly proceed.

The leader of Ghana's

delegation, Dr Kwesi Botchwey stressed at the end of the meeting that the increased financial assistance which the nation is getting from friendly countries cannot be a substitute for our own efforts at increasing national income in both cedis and foreign exchange.

Unless adequate domestic financing is available, projects started with foreign assistance can neither be completed in good time nor be maintained after completion.

The Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning also launched the Investment Code and Minerals Code in Hamburg and Frankfurt and met with the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

/9317

CSO: 3400/210

COTTON FARMERS TO ENJOY INCENTIVE PRICES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text]

THE Ghana Cotton Company has decided to involve cotton farmers in the pricing of cotton to bring it in line with the present cost of production.

In the meantime the company has introduced an incentive price of C30.00 per kilo for cotton farmers who would produce 600 kilos and above. The present price of a kilo of cotton is C28.

Mr Joseph Banafoe, acting General Manager of the company who announced this at the annual general meeting of the Cotton Growers Association in Tamale yesterday said that the present price per kilo is inadequate in view of the high cost of production.

He noted that cotton production in the country has greatly improved since the company was formed

and said the reorganisation of the Cotton Growers' Association is vital to the growth of the cotton industry.

According to Mr Banafoe cotton farmers cultivated a total of 19,318 acres throughout the country out of which a total of 7.7 million kilograms or 7,700 tons is expected to be harvested when the harvesting season begins in November this year.

The acting General Manager asked the association not to interfere with the operations of the company. Rather the two bodies would have to work in harmony to promote the cotton industry.

Dr Mohammed Sambouma, an Egyptian cotton expert attached to the company announced that his country is to send down 10 cotton experts to Ghana.

/9317

CSO: 3400/211

BAUXITE COMPANY AIMS AT ACHIEVING EXPORT TARGET

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Fiifi-Mensah]

[Text]

THE Ghana Bauxite Company (GBC) at Awaso expect to achieve its export target of 250,000 tonnes of Bauxite by the end of the year.

This has become possible through the rehabilitation of the Western Rail Line and the determination of the government to revamp the bauxite industry to play an effective part in the National Recovery Effort.

The Managing Director of the company, Mr Frank Johnson, disclosed this when the Western Regional Secretary, Col. (rtd) W. Adjei Thompson, visited the company as part of his three-day tour of the Sefwi district.

He disclosed that so far, 151,000 tonnes of bauxite has been exported and with the increased ability of the Railway to move more bauxite for shipment, the target would be met. In 1984, only 44,000 was exported.

During the month of September this year, the company shipped a record of 23,000 tonnes which is an excess of its monthly target.

Mr Johnson said the company intends to seek more and diversified export markets for its produce. Shipment of bauxite to Romania would soon be effected, he added.

The company, he said, has initiated plans to rehabilitate its obsolete shipping equipment at the Takoradi Harbour to promote quick shipments.

The GBC, he indicated, is also helping the local community with the provision of street lighting at Atonsua and has managed to revive water supply to Awaso township.

The Regional Secretary said the PNDC would continue to give the needed assistance to enable the company contribute its quota towards the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

/9317

CSO: 3400/211

PACT TO EXPLOIT TANO BASIN OIL SIGNED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Francis Kotutse]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday signed an agreement under which Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) will provide 8.5 million Canadian dollars grant to help drill 25 shallow wells in the Tano Basin in the Western Region.

Drilling and seismic acquisition will also be carried out in close co-ordination and consultation with the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation.

In an address, Mrs Theresa Owusu, Under-Secretary for Fuel and Power, remarked that issues probed during the negotiation of the agreement was not "to cast doubts on the good faith of PCIAC or the Canadian Government".

She said: "Development involves sacrifices on our part, and aid giving also involves a sacrifice on the people who pay taxes to set up the grant".

All the probing, whether legal, financial or other issues "is to create an understanding of issues such that the future acceptability of the agreement is left in no doubt", he added.

Mr Peter M. Rowe, Chairman of PCIAC, said the agreement marked another stage in co-operation between Canada and Ghana.

He stated that, finance for the project was under grant basis to assist Third World countries develop hydro-carbons to reduce their dependence on foreign exchange.

/9317

CSO: 3400/211

ANGOLAN COOPERATION: PETROLEUM, FISHING HIGHLIGHTED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Karl Botchway]

[Text]

THE protocol of the concluding proceedings of the third session of the Ghana-Angola Permanent Joint Commission has emphasised the need for co-operation in the petroleum industry in both countries.

In this regard, it is being proposed that the two countries should share experiences, exchange data and relevant information on seismic interpretation, reservoir geology and engineering amongst other issues.

The protocol has also made it possible for increased co-operation in the areas of agriculture, industry, fisheries, trade, air transport, health, labour and social welfare, culture, social affairs, training and information.

The protocol called for the establishment of two sub-committees on socio-cultural, economic and trade matters.

The sub-committee on socio-cultural matters called for a programme of cultural co-operation between the two countries for the year 1987-90.

Following these programmes of cultural co-

operation, the Angolans proposed to send personnel to Ghana to perfect their professional skills in the field of labour inspection.

Also contained in the protocol of proceedings was the desire by the Angolans to send students on Ghana scholarships to the country for training in several fields.

In this respect, the protocol requested Ghana to furnish Angola with documents on the system of education in Ghana as well as detailed information on offer of scholarships.

On health, the Angolans reiterated their earlier positions in the previous session to receive a medical team, share experiences in the field of primary health care and control of serious communicable diseases.

Also as part of the cultural co-operation, it is contained in the protocol that there should be exchange of films, news agency materials, visits between Ghanaian journalists and their Angolan counterparts.

On economic and trade co-operations, the protocol noted in particular the benefits of mutual assistance

in the fishing industry.

Ghana thus requested for fishing rights within Angolan waters initially for ten in-shore vessels and ten deep-sea refrigerated trawlers.

Furthermore, Ghana proposed to send a team of experts to assist in assessing the state of the fishing industry in Angola and identify the requirements for rehabilitating the fishing infrastructure.

Ghana also offered to train Angolans on board its fishing vessels with the view to preparing them for entry to the Regional Maritime Academy in Ghana.

On agricultural co-operation, both countries proposed to share the experiences of Ghana in the cultivation of foodstuffs and cereals. The protocol also called for co-operation in industrial development.

On Air transport facilities, Ghana proposed for the re-establishment of an air link between the two countries and in this connection, a copy of the Ghana draft air-services agreement was submitted, for study.

The Angolan side took

note of the proposals and promised to indicate their reaction within 90 days.

The protocol on the proceedings of the session was signed for Ghana by Dr E. G. A. Don-Arthur, Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation whilst Comrade Domingos, Evaristo member of the MPLA Workers Party and Minister of Agriculture of Angola signed for his country.

In a brief address after the signing ceremony, Dr Don-Arthur noted that the protocol represented a milestone in the quest for economic co-operation and signified the determination to stabilise our political independence through economic co-operation.

Mr Domingos Evaristo on his part, acknowledged with gratitude, the warm reception accorded his delegation and noted that the third session marked a new epoch in the economic co-operation between both countries.

/9317

CSO: 3400/210

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL DISASTERS DISCUSSES NATIONWIDE CRISIS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The work of the fourth national meeting of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters continued yesterday, with the presentation of reports focusing on the specific situation in each of the provinces seriously beset by famine as a result of the drought that has been experienced over the past 5 years and the criminal activity of the armed bandits. Also presented were emergency programs of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations to cope with the current famine situation in Mozambique.

Yesterday's working session was headed by the national director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane.

Generally speaking, the reports from Zambezia, Tete, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo Provinces stressed that the famine situation being experienced at present in our country has been caused by the prolonged drought, which has extended over the past 5 years, aggravated by the terrorist activity of the armed bandits which, in addition to forcing the population to move from one area to another in search of better security conditions, has prevented the peasants from producing on their own farms.

The report from Zambezia Province emphasized that, despite the effort made by the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, thousands of persons have been stricken by famine because both the number of dislocated persons and that of persons stricken has tended to increase day by day, with 270,000 persons currently dislocated, and 570,000 stricken.

In one of the parts of the Zambezia report, it was read that, "The 2,400 tons of grain which were in our warehouse had been distributed by 30 August in the districts of Chinde, Maganja da Costa, Pebane, Nicoadala, and Inhassunge, where there is now a total of 98,000 persons dislocated and 105,000 stricken."

In Alta Zambezia, although the food problem is disturbing, nakedness has assumed alarming proportions. In that section of Zambezia Province, it is common to observe in any corner people wearing tree bark and burlap bags.

The report from Sofala Province explained that the famine situation there has tended to worsen owing to the destabilizing activity that the armed bandits have been promoting against the defenseless population, and the effects of the drought which are still being felt in some districts. In this province, there are currently 571,209 persons stricken by famine.

As we learned, to minimize this problem, emergency aid action has been taken in the areas seriously stricken, consisting of sending food products and production tools, among other items.

Also yesterday, the participants in the fourth national meeting of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters discussed the need for improving the present informational system, in order to allow for real information on the various natural disasters affecting our country to be provided.

Amos Mahanjane said that the lack of an efficient informational system has caused the department to confine itself merely to combating natural disasters, whereas it was also supposed to be concerned with methods for preventing these calamities.

2909

CSO: 3442/8

FAMINE THREATENS 100,000 IN MAGUDE DISTRICT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Approximately 100,000 people continue to exist under conditions of extreme hunger in the Magude district of Maputo province.

This situation has been caused by calamities of nature and by the actions of armed bandits.

The drought conditions that have existed for more than 5 years, the "Demoina" depression of 1984, and the floods of February 1985 have made it impossible for the local population to make use of the land for subsistence purposes.

As a result, and as has been true of other regions similarly affected, governmental efforts and international aid are the only hope for the people of Magude, who are traditionally noted for farming and the raising of dairy cattle.

Crisscrossed by irregular rivers--the Nkomati, Maitondo, Wanetze, and Mazimchope--all of which have their headwaters in South Africa, Magude is one of the most distressed districts in Maputo province. If it does not rain in the next few months, the region may experience a total shortage of water, even for drinking purposes.

All of the rivers are completely dry. In Padjane, for example, an administrative center with more than 5,000 inhabitants, only three wells with depths greater than 50 meters serve as the water supply for the people and their herds.

The same is true in the areas to the north--Manjakule, Mapulanguene, Matsandzane, Macaene, Motasse and Honwana--through which pass the Wanetze and Mazimchope rivers.

According to local statistics, of the 150,000 head of cattle in the district in 1980, only 75,000 have survived to 1985. Local authorities estimate that the death rate may rise this year.

The drought and flood sequence, with torrential rains that destroy everything but do nothing to alleviate the drought, have coincided with the terrorist actions of the armed bandits; in 1982, when they were confronted with

repeated military actions by the local forces in Inhambane and Gaza, and were attracted by the abundant herds of the region, they descended on Magude.

In 1983, South African initiated an infiltration of armed bandits over the border of Magude. The terrorists cut off virtually all means of communication from the district to other parts of the province. Every town in the district has been raided by the bandits.

The townspeople were forced to relocate, abandoning their herds and belongings, and fleeing to relatively more secure places. There have been cases of entire communities moving to other locations.

Many of the towns of the interior of the district are new, but their choice as settlements was based less upon the potential of the land for agriculture than upon their proximity to military bases of the FPLM.

The diet of the local people consists of meat and cacana leaves. In many towns, the local leaders have organized small shops where meat is sold to the local inhabitants daily or three times a week.

During August the district government, in coordination with the military, organized convoys which transported close to 2,000 tons of corn provided by the World Health Organization.

According to the Magude district administrator, Pedro Wetimane, who monitored the distribution, his district needs 7,000 tons of corn annually as the minimum amount necessary to avoid deaths due to hunger.

12857/9869

CSO: 3442/4

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBICAN DEBT CONSOLIDATION PLANNED THROUGH LOAN

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Maputo will pay a part of its trade debt to Portugal by means of a loan of \$170 million (almost 25 million contos). The loan agreement was signed in Lisbon by the secretary of state for the treasury and the governor of the Central Bank of Mozambique.

"The granting of this loan, guaranteed by the Portuguese state, was the absolutely indispensable condition for normalizing economic and financial relations between the two countries," the secretary of state for the treasury emphasized. He also added that this normalization "still depends on other bilateral negotiations in progress."

The matters at issue, according to that government official, are "the granting of guarantees for new operations; regularization of the situation of the Portuguese enterprises in Mozambique, with emphasis on the cases of the TAP and Marconi; the problem of local mobilization of Portuguese state deposits in Mozambique; negotiation of the ownership situation of the Rovuma and SONEFE hydroelectrical facilities; and also resolution of the pensions issue, which has been dragging on for years, with particularly serious social consequences."

Carvalho Fernandes asked for the initiation of negotiations and special concern on the part of the authorities in Maputo for all of these issues, while at the same time indicating that the government in Lisbon is absolutely ready for any discussion which will make it possible to find feasible solutions of practical utility.

Carvalho Fernandes added that the Lisbon government would greatly appreciate it if the Mozambican authorities would agree to a joint effort with a view to ensuring the allocation of bids on projects to Portuguese enterprises, with international financing. Some of these enterprises have, "despite all vicissitudes, given singular evidence of great loyalty to the cause of development in Mozambique."

The speaker further stressed the relations of friendship and cooperation which link the two countries, stressing in this latter connection the importance resulting "basically from the Cabora Bassa project, the treasury-to-treasury

loans, the credit allocated by the bank with state guarantees and the funds allocated within the budget for undertakings in Mozambique."

On this occasion, the governor of the Central Bank of Maputo said that his government "is ready to negotiate the pending issues," and that he believes the agreement signed will finally make it possible to release the \$25 million in credit promised in 1984 when Mario Soares was still prime minister.

Eneas Comiche believes that "The door has now been opened for a revival of Portugal's economic activity in Mozambique," although, in his view, it is necessary for cooperation to develop on "dynamic foundations, such as to overcome the difficulties caused in recent years by a certain lag in the relations between the two countries."

The loan to Mozambique has the guarantee of the Portuguese state, and 12 banking institutions will participate. Repayment will be made in 12 equal installments falling due every 6 months, beginning on 31 December 1990. The purpose is to consolidate the debt owed (capital and interest) as of 30 June of this year, resulting from contracts signed up until February 1984.

5157

CSO:3542/163

INDIAN NAVY SHIP VISITS MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The "Godavari," a frigate of the Indian navy, has been in the port of Maputo since Sunday. It is on a courtesy and friendship visit to our country. On Monday night there was a reception on board at which were present many guests, including the minister of Transport and Communications, Alcantara Santos, the commandant of the Air Force, Hama Thai, and the Indian ambassador to Mozambique, Alfred Vaz.

The "Godavari" is the first of a class of frigates equipped with missiles, and was entirely designed and built in India. It is 125.6 meters long, with a beam of 14.5 meters, and a maximum capacity of 3,000 tons.

According to the commander of the ship, Milind Karnik, the ship's weaponry, its detection devices, and its other equipment are imported and assembled in India. It is equipped with sea-to-sea and sea-to-air missiles of medium and short range, as well as anti-submarine torpedoes. One of its remarkable characteristics is that it is the smallest ship in the world able to operate and maintain two large helicopters, said the commander.

The "Godavari" takes its name from an important river of central India, and it is the second ship of the Indian navy to bear the name. In addition to the commander, the ship has a crew of 34 officers and 350 enlisted men.

Captain Milind Karnik was born in 1943, and has been in the Indian navy for 20 years.

Prior to arriving at Maputo, the warship was in Russia, Algeria, the Azores, the U.S., Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Brazil, Ghana, Nigeria, and Angola. It will visit the Seychelles next. The ship left India on 9 May and will return to home port on 1 October.

The commander told our reporter that both he and the rest of the crew found Maputo to be a very interesting city. He laid a memorial wreath at the Mozambican Heroes Monument yesterday morning.

Ambassador Alfred Vaz pointed out that the "Godavari," en route from Angola to Mozambique had had to make a great detour in order to avoid the territorial waters of South Africa, since India has no diplomatic or commercial relations with the "apartheid" regime.

GAZA GOVERNOR VISITS CHOKWE DISTRICT FOR INSPECTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] From 8 to 13 September, the party's first secretary and governor of Gaza, Francisco Pateguana, visited the district of Chokwe, as part of the inspection and control of socioeconomic activities that is under way in all of the province's districts. During his stay in Chokwe, that official of the party and government of Gaza directed people's rallies in the localities of Macarretane, Chiduachine, Nwachicoluane, and Xilembene, and in the town of Chokwe, where he outlined important measures for giving an impetus to agricultural development and small projects, in the context of combating famine and battling against the black market.

During the rally held at the district headquarters on the final day of his working visit, in which nearly 7,000 persons participated, Francisco Pateguana stipulated that all the agrarian enterprises and cooperatives, which occupy large areas of land, must distribute it to the family and private sectors, retaining only land in keeping with their capacity.

The Gaza governor remarked: "The cooperative and private agrarian enterprises must provide greater support in the form of tractors and pump and engines to the family sector. It is starting with the family that we must put an end to famine."

To minimize the effects of the drought and to procure the desirable yield from the crops, Francisco Pateguana recommended that the peasants make use of the low-lying areas and rationally use the water from the Limpopo and Munhuana Rivers, bordering that district, the major farming production center in the province.

The party's first secretary and governor of Gaza made a lengthy tour of the farm of the Mozambican Heroes Cooperative, that of the Xilembene Agricultural Enterprise, Conhane, and several private establishments in Chokwe, expressing pleasure at the excellent output of 5 tons per hectare.

At the Xilembene Agricultural Enterprise, that official ordered the enterprise director, Jose Manuel dos Santos, to hasten the opening of sales stations in the surrounding communities, for the purpose of avoiding the spoilage of tomatoes and cabbage.

Also, at the rally held at the district headquarters, the Gaza governor urged the population to give an incentive for cotton growing. He remarked: "These tractors and wagons which Gaza Province, and the farmers of Chokwe in particular received, were purchased with foreign currency. Cotton must also be produced, so that we may have foreign currency."

Combating the Black Market

At all the rallies that the provincial governor of Gaza directed in Chokwe, he gave the people complete authority to repress black marketeers. The provincial governor of Gaza declared: "The black marketeer is no different from the armed bandit. He must receive the same treatment that we give to the armed bandit."

Also during the rally, Francisco Pateguana explained to the population that they were all free to sell all their agricultural produce, based on the spirit of decontrolling prices.

At the end of the rally, the town of Chokwe's population gave Governor Francisco Pateguana several green vegetables, symbolizing their heroic production spirit, as well as over 100,000 meticals, in support of the second general elections of the population which are under way in the country.

2909

CSO: 3442/8

EEC, ITALY STUDY CATTLE RAISING POTENTIAL OF MOAMBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Cattle Potential in Moamba Evaluated--Financing Guaranteed for Farmers"]

[Text] The evaluation of the cattle raising potential of the Moamba district in Maputo province is under way at this time based upon the thrust provided by financing from the EEC and approved by the Italian Assistance Fund (IAF) in a joint project which would make use of the Sable and Nkomati rivers.

The secretary of state for irrigation told our newspaper that the EEC is to make available a "package" deal of hard currency for investment in the reconstruction of the irrigation system covering about 900 hectares; electrification of the pumping stations near the high tension lines between Moamba and Ressano Garcia; repair and startup of already existing pumping and irrigation equipment on 300 hectares; installation of irrigation mechanisms in another already prepared area of 400 hectares; and improvement of conditions for production on 10,000 hectares for subsistence farming for 5,000 families.

According to an agricultural expert from our ministry of agriculture, the EEC provided the financing for the reorganization of the veterinary service for the entire Moamba district; the repair and/or installation of feed and water tanks; the organization of a pilot center for improved grazing (about 1500 hectares); the reconstruction and improvement of the local infrastructure involving roads and fences; and the construction of houses, warehouses, offices and other social supports.

We were also told that the EEC is considering a system of credit for the farmers, the provision of agricultural equipment for a local construction group, and the furnishing of seed, pesticides, and a variety of construction materials.

In partnership with the EEC, the IAF approved the rehabilitation of the animal study center and the milk processing plant at Sable, support for 10 dairy farmers who want to return to milk production, improvement of grazing land and construction of watering troughs, improvement of conditions for meat production, the building of a pilot center for raising and distributing dairy goats throughout the region, and the formation of district extension offices in Moamba.

As can be seen, the joint project on the Sable and Nkomati rivers covers a broad segment of the socio-economic infrastructure of the Moamba district. The program for the two rivers could create jobs for 24,000 workers in development projects over an area of 30,000 hectares, with a surface potential as large as 213,000 hectares.

The EEC committed to the projects a year ago, and they are already under way, according to our source, and the IAF plans to provide foreign "know-how" to lend technical assistance and install equipment under a two-year plan.

"As for the rest of the plan," said the representative from the ministry of agriculture, "it will proceed with the help of other countries, organizations, and funding entities, and at the center is the utilization and improvement of the land as the basis for the elimination of hunger, the accumulation of wealth, and the opening of new horizons in international cooperation."

In one of our recent editions, the secretary of state for irrigation had announced efforts already taken by our government, in cooperation with overseas entities, aimed at succeeding in the fight against hunger among our people through the creation of new and diverse work stations in the rural zones for those who in the future want to share in the dividends of the land.

Thus, the Muratori and Cementisti Cooperative and BONIFICA, two Italian firms that are involved individually and on a joint venture basis with projects in our country, are at work now in some parts of the Umbeluzi, Sable-Nkomati, and Manhica-Marracuene regions.

It is planned that about 75,000 families will inhabit the population centers that are to be constructed in the Alto Umbeluzi, Medio Umbeluzi, Baixo Umbeluzi, Sable-Nkomati, and Marracuene-Manhica valleys, and on the Maputo River in Salamanga.

In all of these projects the efforts of the irrigation authority have been central in providing professional training for local citizens who will participate in the execution of the projects.

12857/9869

CSO: 3442/4

PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES MOSSURIZE HARVEST SUCCESSES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The 1985-86 agricultural campaign is considered the one with the largest and best productive output in Mossurize, compared with those of the last 2 agrarian calendar years, particularly with regard to the leading grains produced there, corn and sorghum, according to a statement made by Joao da Costa Chave, the party's secretary for economy in that district of Manica Province, who was recently queried by the newspaper NOTICIAS.

By way of comparison, during the 1984-85 harvest season, only 50 tons of grain, green vegetables, and tubers were marketed in the entire district; while in 1985-86, to date, nearly 100 tons of various products, particularly the grains already cited, have been purchased from the peasant population. However, it is expected that this figure will be exceeded during October, when the campaign to market surpluses ends.

According to the account given by the subject of the interview, the high production indexes accrued are due to the fact that assistance has been rendered to producers. The state sector is non-existent in Mossurize.

Joao Chaves explains: "At the very start of the agricultural season, the producers benefited from a large amount of assistance, both in the form of seed and work tools, provided by UNICEF, the Red Cross, and the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, the latter in cooperation with the first-named institution."

The Mossurize party and government agencies increased their aggressiveness in the area, resulting in an expansion of their radius of activity, pushing the bandits far away, and the resultant occupation and distribution of fertile land devastated by the bandits up until then, for agricultural activity.

View Toward Food Self-Sufficiency

The attention is now turned toward more expanded and diversified production, in order to make the district stable from a food standpoint, particularly for the growing of corn, a staple grain for food.

The source claimed that, galvanized by the 1985-86 results, the district is extending its line toward production of cotton, beans, and peanuts, as well as

various green vegetables. As was inevitably required, each family must work on a minimal area of 1 hectare.

Joao Chaves commented: "This requirement, which dates back several years, is aimed at putting an end to the small farms used merely for subsistence, which in most instances have not sufficed to give the producer much. Today, the peasants have not only products for subsistence, but also surpluses for marketing."

Because people who had taken refuge in neighboring Zimbabwe owing to the bandits' destabilizing activity are being constantly taken in, certain plans have obviously been changed. From this standpoint, what has the district done for the equilibrium of its life? It was this question that the secretary for economy answered:

"In fact, the constant reception of citizens returning from Zimbabwe has prompted us to change the direction of projects; for example, the removal of foods from stocks. But there is no reason for despair, because we are organized to deal with this type of situation."

This organization stipulates that no agricultural surpluses are to leave the district, as was done at times in the past. With the marketing products, a supply is formed especially for distribution to those returning from Zimbabwe, and also for persons released from the bandits' captivity.

Thus, according to Joao Chavez, they have succeeded in keeping the situation of those citizens stable, until their houses have been built and they have subsequently started farming activity.

Seed Storage Created

A new experiment in storing seed is now under way in Mossurize district. For this purpose, four rural warehouses have been built in different parts of the region to provide seed received from humanitarian institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Our interviewee said that, at those warehouses, the producers receive a certain amount and type of seed that they need for their activity. At the end of the campaign, they will have to return the seed, both in quantity and type.

He concluded by saying: "Through this action, we are attempting to have seed available for any contingency, providing for individual cases; and, in particular, not having to jeopardize agricultural production. There have already been instances where land was prepared, waiting for seed that never arrived, which should have been sent by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture."

2909

CSO: 3442/8

SEMINAR DISCUSSES SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE, COOPERATIVE, FARMING SECTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Text]The governor of Tete Province, Eduardo Arao, as he was bringing to a close a seminar on support to the family and cooperative sectors, remarked: "Excuses may be good for applauding, but the fact is that stomachs are stricken by hunger, and you hold the key to increased agricultural production; nevertheless, you are lagging in the execution of the plowing plans."

Making a point of not delivering a formal speech to close the seminar, the Tete governor stressed that, "Our meeting in a seminar to produce nice documents is good, but only for showing off"; and remarked: "It is preferable for us not to have documents and to direct ourselves toward a concrete situation in order to solve the problems."

On this occasion, Eduardo Arao commented that the plowing must be intensified in the enterprises under the state's jurisdiction to solve the problem of the shortage of agricultural products in the province; declaring that we should not wait for donations, because the province is equipped to become self-sufficient, even despite the war situation.

After querying the seminar participants on the conditions currently existing, during the first phase of the 1986-87 agricultural campaign, the Tete leader issued specific instructions, such as the concentration of the facilities that exist in the Angonia district Directorate of Agriculture in the CAIA [Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex]; because, in this instance, there is posed the problem that one of these agencies has tractors equipped to carry out its program, but no lubricants, whereas the other has the latter, and needs more tractors.

Commenting on the lack of sufficient incentives for the family sector, Eduardo Arao expressed the view that, "The best incentive that the population wants is to have food for all year long." Also associated with this, he criticized a program aimed at the return of the population dislocated to neighboring countries and devised by a district Directorate of Agriculture, enumerating the necessary products, including crackers and milk, among other items considered beyond the realm of the real possibilities in existence, from the standpoint of the entire country.

Governor Eduardo Arao said that, in the districts bordering Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, the respective district Directorates of Agriculture must immediately start taking a census of the herds taken to those countries; because the population moved with their possessions as a result of war and drought.

At the function, which took place last Saturday in the city of Tete, Eduardo Arao remarked that, "The seminar could enable us to make a qualitative leap; but we must do more than we are doing" with regard to the attention that support for family and cooperative production requires.

In this connection, he deemed as positive the action cited at the seminar for immediate fulfillment, noting that it "is only correct theoretically," subject to the final judgment, "based on the numerical data on agricultural production."

The seminar, attended by agricultural technicians, peasants, cooperative members from Tete's green belt, and district directors of agriculture in the province, took a group of decisions to make the mechanism for organizing the family and cooperative sectors uniform.

Paulino Dambulene, the provincial director of the sector, explained to NOTICIAS: "We have conceived a structure for organization of the family sector based on the district of Angonia."

He said that the program for productive organization of peasant families, now subject to being made uniform, has been executed for 2 years throughout the entire province.

The seminar lasted a week, and was guided by the provincial director of agriculture. Its program was interspersed with discussions of different experiences in organizing the family and cooperative sectors, and a practical demonstration of certain operations in that process, specifically, the filling out of the productive capacity control cards, consistent with the value of the production factors and the incentives given to the peasants.

At the meeting, there was a consideration of the creation of a rural extension department attached to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, as is occurring on the district level. Subsequently, a cadre will be made responsible for the area, with state apparatus workers known as extensionists. These are technicians who will have under their authority 10 organizers, according to Paulino Dambulene. The organizers are peasants, and they organize up to 100 families; depending on the propitious conditions of the area and the mobility at their disposal.

According to the provincial director of agriculture, in response to a question asked by NOTICIAS, the extensionists will work either on the administrative post scale, or that of the locality. He answered a question asked about the correlation of this ranking scale with the country's new administrative division.

The rural extension program, through the organization of the family and cooperative sectors, has financing from the Danish Agency for International Development (DANIDA), and support from the American organization, "World Vision."

For the execution of the aforementioned program, "the problem of availability of state funds is not posed," claimed the agriculture director, after citing the example of the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex, which had previously resorted to diverting the use of its funds to finance its program for support to the family sector. This misappropriation ended up with bank intervention.

Paulino Dambulene remarked: "Furthermore, the enterprise virtually ceased to concern itself with this program, and the activity started to be mobilized by the district Directorate of Agriculture."

2909

CSO: 3442/8

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL PROCESS ENTERS NEW PHASE--The country's electoral process entered a new phase with the election of thousands of deputies in various localities of all the districts of our provinces in appreciation of work done to date. In order to supervise and support the process, highly placed directors of the Frelimo party and of state government were to be found in various provinces. Marcelino dos Santos, Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, is in Cabo Delgado. Oscar Monteiro, President of the National Commission for Elections, is in Sofala province to work there and in Manica, while Fernando Ganhao, Chief of the National Cabinet for the Organization of Elections is in Quelimane, capital of the province of Zambezia, Rui Baltazar, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, is in Lichinga. Meanwhile, from all points in the country, north and south, we are told that the process has been carried out with great success, in spite of the fact that difficulties have been created in several places by armed bandits. The enthusiasm and performance of the people in choosing their representatives will allow the election process to be completed on time in almost all of the provinces, and all steps are being taken to move on to elections at the district level. In the picture shown, taken at Imbiligire in Nampula, a way was devised to keep track of the number of voters. After having proven their identity at the entrance, each citizen who was eligible to vote deposited a bean in the basket used for that purpose. The number of beans was then counted as a means of computing the number of voters [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 86 p 1] 12857/9869

CATTLE PERISH IN DROUGHT--Thousands of cattle have perished in recent years in various parts of our country, and particularly in the province of Gaza, as a result of the prolonged drought that has affected Africa, and Mozambique in particular. Reports from Gaza indicate that in certain areas of the interior of the province, such as Chicualacuala, it has not rained for five years. So the cattle have neither the grasses they need as food, nor water to drink. Every effort has been made to minimize the effects of the drought, among them the campaign launched by the Gaza government to transfer cattle from high country to low, where there exists a bit of water, and, as a result, grass. Representatives of the Lutheran World Federation Church met with the governor of Gaza, Francisco Pateguana, last Friday in the Chokwe district. They inspected a site where cattle had died in a small pond as a result of not being able to climb out after drinking the water. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 86 p 1] 12857/9869

SWEDISH GROUP DONATES RESEARCH BOAT--Yesterday morning, at the facilities of the Nautical School in Maputo, a scientific research vessel donated by a Swedish organization for international cooperation and development (SAREC) to the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM] was dedicated. Present at this ceremony were the UEM rector, Rui Baltazar; the Swedish ambassador to Mozambique; Bo Kalvos; the director of UEM's School of Biology, Jose Walenkam; the director of the Nautical School, Paulo do Carmo Monteiro; and other guests. Preceding the formal presentation of the vessel and its keys, the Swedish ambassador, addressing those present, made some comments on the cooperation that has existed for a long time between the Scandinavian countries and our country, in various areas. He added that this assistance has reinforced the joint battle against "apartheid." Upon receiving the keys to the boat, Rui Baltazar expressed appreciation for the remarks delivered by Bo Kalvos, underscoring the great assistance that the Scandinavian countries have rendered to Mozambique. The boat was christened with the name "Dugongo" (a marine mammal that exists in our waters and that is endangered with extinction). It will be used by UEM's School of Biology in the research work and studies of the maritime ecology, flora, and fauna of Ilha de Inhaca. This vessel is 8.5 meters long and can accommodate seven persons. It is provided with all the essential equipment for scientific research, as well as windlasses, nets, cable, and spare parts.

[Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 2] 2909

ITALIAN MEDICINE DONATION--An important donation of medicine to be distributed to hospital units in the ten provinces of our country was unloaded yesterday in Maputo. It was provided by the Italian government, and consisted of 20 containers with more than 96 tons of medicines, worth more than \$1.2 million. The medicines were transported on board the "Tigre" which came to port in Maputo yesterday at about 1 pm and left at 3:30; they represent half of the total donation offered by the Italian government to the Mozambican people. Present at the delivery ceremony at the container docks were the Italian consul in Mozambique, Vito Ferrara; Joaquim Durao, head of the pharmaceutical department of the ministry of health; Rainha da Silva, health inspector; and Aranda Correia, director general of MEDIMOC, as well as other members of the health ministry and the Italian embassy. Upon making the donation official, Vito Ferrara expressed the hope that this concrete gesture of cooperation between Italy and Mozambique would at least minimize the health problems of the Mozambican people. He said that he had recently attended a meeting with our hygiene authorities at the health ministry, and had been impressed by the clarity with which they described the health problems found in Mozambique. In response, Joaquim Durao began by expressing his gratitude for the donation, and reminded those present that Italy has helped our country for some years, especially in programs which contribute greatly to our own health programs. "The medicines donated here are going to help us to overcome serious shortages we have been experiencing, especially at the larger hospitals," he said, guaranteeing that the health ministry will make the best possible use of the medicines donated, distributing them to the various provinces within the shortest time possible based upon local conditions. [Text] [Maputao NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 86 p 1] 12857/9869

CSO: 3422/4

HIEMSTRA FACES POSSIBLE CHARGES OF NONCOMPLIANCE

28 October Court Date

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 86 pp 12, 13, 14

[Text]

On Tuesday, October 28, the National Party, and others, will go to the High Court in Windhoek (see opposite page) with an application which, if granted, will undo the work of the so-called Constitutional Council. One of the major affidavits to be handed in, was compiled and signed by Windhoek's former town clerk, Mr Attie Arnold, and reproduced in abbreviated form today.

It is clear from what Mr Arnold had to say that he, and others on the Constitutional Council, held in contempt certain actions of Mr Justice Hiemstra, the chairman of the Constitutional Council. At stages in his affidavit, Mr Arnold described the judge as being arbitrary and seemingly unmindful of the laid down provisions of the Act governing the Constitutional Council.

He hammered the point that the judge, with the Constitutional Council, must first investigate the existing political and constitutional dispensation before thinking, devising or discussing new possible forms of government for the country.

The case is one of a series in the in-fights of a government system which is a mockery to a country, an embarrassment - and a costly one at that.

Mr Augustus Conrad (Attie) Arnold, Windhoek's former town clerk and presently a member of the Constitutional Council, filed a long affidavit in which he said that after the establishment of a government for South West Africa in terms of Proclamation R 101, the Act on the Constitutional Council was passed by the National Assembly, signed by the Administrator-General on September 23 last year, and promulgated a week later.

On December 1, 1985, Mr Justice Vic Hiemstra was appointed chairman of the Constitutional Council, and the first session of that body took place on January 13 this year.

Mr Arnold said the government system contained in Proclamation R 101 had its origin in an agreement entered into at Cape Town between the Multi-Party Conference in South West Africa, referred to in the papers as the MPC, and the South African government. Against the background of this Cape agreement, the National Assembly placed on the law book the Act on the Constitutional Council.

He said the objectives of the Constitutional Council were vested in Article 3 of the Act on the Constitutional Council. It had to take into account the objectives of the people of this country in achieving independence,

peace, liberty, reconciliation and national unity, as well as stability and progress. At the same time, it had to take into account the diversity in culture, languages and creeds, as well as ways of life, traditions and customs. On this basis, Mr Arnold said, a basis had to be arrived at on which could be placed an independent and sovereign state.

He pointed out in his affidavit that the Constitutional Council, in order to achieve its objectives, must investigate the existing political dispensation in South West Africa with a view to making recommendations to the Cabinet of the Transitional Government in

respect of a constitutional blueprint which could serve as a guideline to the independence of the country.

Mr Arnold said it was his submission that the Constitutional Council was compelled with immediate effect as from January 13 this year, when it met for the first time, to first investigate the existing constitutional dispensation in South West Africa in order to make the compulsory recommendations in terms of Article 4 of the Act on the Constitutional Council to the Cabinet of the Transitional Government. It was his submission, Mr Arnold said, that the Constitutional Council was compelled to first submit a constitution to the Cabinet of the Transitional Government. This constitution must comply with the provisions of Article 3 of the Act on the Constitutional Council, and must not infringe on the

fundamental rights as contained in Proclamation R 101.

Mr Arnold argued in his affidavit that no attention had been given by the Constitutional Council to the present constitutional dispensation. On the contrary, the Constitutional Council had given attention to new blueprints without meeting the first requirement as ordained by law — to investigate the existing dispensation. Mr Arnold gave a lengthy definition of the existing constitutional dispensation, and said this comprised the legislative authority of the State President of South Africa and the Parliament of that country in accordance with the Act on the Constitution of South West Africa - Act 39 of 1968.

It also comprised the Representative Authorities of the various population groups as defined in Proclamation AG 8 of 1980. Each of these

Representative Authorities, Mr Arnold said, had its own legislative assembly and executive committee. It was also intended, under the definition of *existing constitutional dispensation* that before tampering with new constitutional blueprints, the Constitutional Council must first examine traditional tribal government systems, including their judiciary. He pointed to the case of Rehoboth, and said this region was functioning in accordance with the Act on self-government for Rehoboth — Act 56 of 1976.

He reminded the country in his affidavit that the municipal government system, as well as the Board for Peri-Urban Development, and certain other advisory boards must likewise be considered first by the Constitutional Council before contemplating any new blueprints.

In his submission investigation meant that the Constitutional Council was compelled to first consider the efficiency and acceptability of the various government systems in existence in South West Africa. It was the assignment of the Constitutional Council to establish to what extent existing institutions must be retained or readjusted in order to meet with the objectives of the Constitutional Council.

Mr Arnold submitted that the investigation as embodied in the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Council also laid down the directive that the Constitutional Council must hold discussions and interviews with the leaders of the different population groups. It was an important aspect of the existing constitutional dispensation that much of it was based on the provisions of Proclamation AG 8. Such discussions, Mr Arnold argued, were even more imperative with the Ovambo-speaking section, because these people were not only numerically the biggest group, but they did not enjoy ample representation in the Constitutional Council.

Mr Arnold said in his affidavit that in his opinion the Constitutional Council had not met in the least the provisions of the Act in as far as that body had to investigate the existing political and constitutional dispensation. The Constitutional Council was composed of representatives of various political parties with diversified political points of view. It was therefore even more imperative for the Constitutional Council to strictly meet the requirements in respect of a chairman.

The Constitutional Council was a statutory institution and was bound to the legislature of the country, and was thus compelled to do only that which was embodied in the legislation governing the country. Consequently the chairman of the Constitutional Council, Mr Justice Vic Hiemstra was compelled to act within the framework of the legislation provided by the Constitutional Council.

Mr Justice Hiemstra, said Mr Arnold, must act objectively and impartially as chairman of the Constitutional Council and must at no stage try to influence the Constitutional Council, or try to give preference to one or other policies or form of government. Mr Justice Hiemstra was not entitled to act in an arbitrary fashion and neither was he entitled to take any decision on behalf of the Constitutional Council.

Thereupon Mr Arnold said that the minutes of the meetings of the Constitutional Council held since January 13 this year would be filed as part of the documents with the Registrar of the Supreme Court for submission to the presiding judge at the trial. It was too voluminous to attach the minutes of the Constitutional Council to his affidavit, for it comprised 674 typewritten pages.

He said that when the Constitutional Council had its first session in January 1986, it started with a debate on whether or not to involve SWAPO in the proceedings and the activities of the Constitutional Council. Thereafter, Mr Justice Vic Hiemstra proposed a discussion on what sort of president South West Africa must have. He said some of the members of the Constitutional Council raised an objection saying that no decision could be taken in respect of a president until such time as there was a constitutional blueprint for the country. Yet, said Mr Arnold, Mr Justice Hiemstra insisted on a discussion on the functions of the future president without taking cognisance of how the future political blueprint was to look. The functions of the president appeared to the judge to be a sound premise of departure for a future constitution. Mr Arnold accused Mr Justice Hiemstra of axiomatically accepting certain fundamental matters which were the prerogative of the Constitutional Council and not of the judge.

As an example, Mr Arnold said that Mr Justice Hiemstra had decided that the future of this country must be a unitary state with proportional representation, that it must be a union with provinces and not a federation, as the latter would not work in a country such as this, poorly endowed with natural resources and sparsely populated.

Mr Arnold said he and Mr Frans van Zyl, another member of the National Party in the Constitutional Council, vehemently protested the judge's approach.

Yet, Mr Justice Hiemstra simply adjourned the meeting in order to compile a memorandum on the functions of the future state president of South West Africa. It was thus clear at the very first meeting of the Constitutional Council that Mr Justice Hiemstra simply wiped from the table the compulsory provisions laid down in the Act on the Constitutional Council. He simply

decided, charged Mr Arnold, to act in an arbitrary fashion and to enforce his points of view on the first respondent.

Mr Arnold said that after the adjournment of the first session, Mr Justice Hiemstra sent a questionnaire to the members of the Constitutional Council in which he asked them to give their views on whether the form of government must be a union or a federation. They also had to answer whether the president must be vested with executive or ceremonial powers. The questionnaire was accompanied by a brief summary by Mr Justice Hiemstra which purported to indicate the difference between a federation and a union.

Mr Arnold handed in the documents as exhibits.

Early in March this year, the Constitutional Council started its second session, with Mr Justice Hiemstra still the chairman. He informed the meeting that he had asked an expert to address the meeting on proportionate representation, because he was of the opinion that proportionate representation had already been approved in principle by the Constitutional Council.

At this stage, said Mr Arnold, it was clear that Mr Justice Hiemstra had dropped the issue on the status of the future president as the more cardinal matter. What was now of importance to him was whether South West Africa must be composed of a union with provinces or a federation.

As representatives of the National Party, he and Mr Frans van Zyl argued that an investigation must first be launched into the existing constitutional dispensation before a decision was passed on the form of government of the future.

Mr Arnold charged that Mr Justice Hiemstra had simply ignored the proposal and asked the Constitutional Council to vote between a federal or a union form of government for the future. After the vote was taken, Mr Justice Hiemstra announced that with a majority of 11 out of the 16 votes cast, the form of government must be a union with provinces.

When that vote was taken, Mr Arnold said there was absolutely no investigation as laid down by law into the existing and constitutional dispensation. After the vote was taken, discussions centred around a press statement by Mr Justice Hiemstra, which would contain an announcement on the demarcation of provinces for South West Africa.

[Text]

The National Party of South West Africa and four Others are to bring an application in the High Court on Tuesday, October 28, which will be the latest litigation caused by the in-fights since the establishment of the so-called *Transitional Government of National Unity*.

Before court this time, as the political target, will be the Constitutional Council, a body which has cost this country countless thousands of Rands so far with a nil achievement.

The applicants in the pending litigation are:

- the National Party of South West Africa, First Applicant;
- the Rehoboth Bevryde Demokratiese Party, Second Applicant;
- Mr Augustus Conrad (Attie) Arnold, a member of the Constitutional Council, representing the National Party in that body, and Windhoek's former town clerk, Third Applicant;
- Mr Frans Louis van Zyl, member of the Constitutional Council, representing the National Party in that body, and a member of the Executive Committee in the Administration for Whites, Fourth Applicant;
- Mr Seth Jacobus Junius, a member of the Constitutional Council, Fifth Applicant;
- Mr Karel Jacob Freygang, a member of the Constitutional Council, Sixth Applicant.

The respondents in the matter are:

- The Constitutional Council, cited as the First Respondent;
- Mr Justice V.G. (Vic) Hiemstra, the Chairman of the Constitutional Council, Second Respondent;
- The Cabinet of the Transitional Government of South West Africa, Third Respondent;
- The Administrator-General for South West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, Fourth Respondent.

The applicants will ask the court for the following:

- an order declaring that the Constitutional Council was compelled, in terms of the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Council, to investigate the existing political and constitutional dispensation in South West Africa;
- an order declaring that the Constitutional Council to date has as yet not launched such an investigation concerning the current political and constitutional dispensation;
- an order declaring that the Constitutional Council is entitled to make a recommendation on a new form of government only after a thorough investigation into the constitutional dispensation;
- an order declaring the Constitutional Council be compelled to consider the ideals and objectives of the people of this country to effect independence, freedom, liberty, conciliation, national unity, stability and progress, and furthermore an order declaring that the Constitutional Council must consider the diversity in culture, languages, creeds, ways of life, traditions and customs, when compiling a recommendation for a new form of government;

● an order declaring that all decisions and proceedings of the Constitutional Council enacted or concluded after January 12, 1986, be declared null and void;

● a Supreme Court order compelling Mr Justice Hiemstra as soon as an order has been issued by the Supreme Court, to convene a first meeting of the Constitutional Council.

In the alternative, the applicants asked for a Supreme Court order in terms of which all decisions by the Constitutional Council after January 12, 1986 be suspended pending the completion of a thorough investigation into the existing constitutional dispensation. In the alternative, the applicants also asked for a Supreme Court order directing that the period of 17 months envisaged as the period needed to compile a constitution, should only be dated as from the date of the first meeting of the Constitutional Council after a High Court order has been issued. In other words, to declare null and void the period which was laid down as 17 months in which to

finish the work, and start anew at the conclusion of the Supreme Court proceedings.

The applicants will also seek, still in the alternative, to obtain an order by the Supreme Court that Mr Justice Hiemstra may not take decisions on behalf of the Constitutional Council, and neither must he try to influence decisions emanating from proceedings of the Constitutional Council. They will ask the Supreme Court that Mr Justice Hiemstra may only submit to the Constitutional Council those proposals derived from other instances, and not from members of the Council.

The court will be asked to order Mr Justice Hiemstra not to deny any member of the Constitutional Council his turn to speak at proceedings.

Finally, they will ask the Supreme Court for an order restraining the Administrator-General from signing any legislation passed by the National Assembly until such time as the Constitutional Council has concluded its work.

Judge Termed 'Arbitrary'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 86 p 14

[Text] Mr Arnold said the third session of the Constitutional Council started on April 14 this year, still with Mr Justice Hiemstra as chairman. The session was devoted to provincial demarcation. During this session, it became clear that Mr Justice Hiemstra had changed his plans, and that he now held the opinion that this country was too small for provinces. His attitude now was that provincial demarcation was no longer necessary apart from the purposes of electing members to the central government on a proportionate basis.

This change of mind on the part of Mr Justice Hiemstra was obviously in conflict with the decision by the constitutional Council in respect of the form of government, as resolved at the second session. It was at this third session, Mr Arnold said, that more and more members of the Constitutional Council raised their voices in protest, stating that before a form of government was arrived at, the existing political and constitutional dispensation must be investigated.

Mr Arnold accused Mr Justice Hiemstra of simply ignoring the opinions of a growing number of members who thought the correct step was first an investigation of the present forms of government in existence, and then to go over to discussing adjustments or new dispensations.

Mr Arnold accused Mr Justice Hiemstra of showing no interest in the existing political and constitutional models, and neither did he heed the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional

Council. Mr Arnold remarked biting in his affidavit that once Mr Justice Hiemstra supported a specific point of view, he always appointed an expert to give testimony before the Constitutional Council with a view to gaining support for his point of view. But never, said Mr Arnold, did Mr Justice Hiemstra call on an expert to testify before a plenary session of the Constitutional Council in respect of points of view opposed to his own.

To date, no investigation into the present systems had been carried out, but throughout the sessions held so far by the Constitutional Council, time was devoted to a new form of government. At one stage, Mr Riruako, the president of the

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance remarked to Mr Justice Hiemstra: Mr Chairman, I think we have put the cart before the horse.

Mr Arnold said in his submission, Mr Justice Hiemstra, as chairman of the Constitutional Council had acted in conflict right from the start with the prescriptions laid down by law, not only in the Act on the Constitutional Council, but also in conflict with the provisions of the Bill of Fundamental Human Rights, known as Proclamation R 101.

An Arbitrary Judge

Mr Arnold said that Mr Justice Hiemstra was acting in an arbitrary fashion and he accused the judge of a dominating attitude and of taking decisions on behalf of the Constitutional Council.

In one of Mr Arnold's more alarming statements, he said that Mr Justice Hiemstra had abused his position as chairman of the Constitutional Council by promoting his own political views in respect of minority rights and ethnicity. This he did to the point and with the objective of persuading the Constitutional Council to accept his point of view. He accused the judge of not being impartial but of coming to the Constitutional Council with a premeditated idea on what the form of government should be, favouring a union with proportionate representation, and using the Constitutional Council to promote this objective of his.

He furthermore accused the judge of not limiting himself to his functions as a chairman, but of acting as the supervisory figure who was attempting to force his own views on the Constitutional Council.

Mr Arnold even charged that Mr Justice Hiemstra was intolerant towards members of the Constitutional Council, who did not share his point of view. He referred to page 410 of the minutes of the Constitutional Council where at one stage a member of the Constitutional Council remarked: *If I cannot talk, I will walk out, and then you must decide my future.*

Mr Arnold said in summarising his approach to the proceedings in the Constitutional Council that Mr Justice Hiemstra acted as a steamroller, first in respect of the status of the future president of the country, then forgetting about the president and becoming preoccupied with whether the country should have a union or a federation. In support of his contention that Mr Justice Hiemstra acted in an arbitrary manner Mr Arnold said that the judge simply disposed of matters by saying that the Bill of Fundamental Human Rights provided ample protection for minority rights, therefore it was no longer necessary to give attention to this matter. The judge decided on what experts to advise to address the Constitutional Council and he forced his views on the Constitutional Council by urging a union and proportionate representation.

Finally Mr Arnold said that the form of government proposed by Mr Justice Hiemstra and which he, through improper influencing had pushed through the Constitutional Council, was in conflict with the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Council and with the provisions contained in the Bill of Fundamental Human Rights.

Mr Arnold said that the Cabinet of the Transitional Government passed a resolution on September 16, 1986 to amend the Act on the Constitutional Council. Inter alia, he said, it was envisaged to shorten the period in which a constitution must be submitted to the Cabinet. He had reason to believe that the proposed amendment would soon be submitted to the National Assembly, too. It was now envisaged that the constitution must be submitted

for approval to the National Assembly by January 12 next year. Such a step would be in conflict with the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Council. It was embodied in law that a draft constitution in conflict with the provisions of the Act on the Constitutional Council could not be submitted to the inhabitants of the country. Mr Arnold said his application was an urgent one. It was in the interests of the inhabitants of the country that the constitution must be compiled as soon as possible, leading to independence. Therefore, it was of compelling necessity that the Constitutional Council resumed its work in a proper manner, and concluded its assignment likewise.

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CSO: 3400/202

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT URGES INVESTIGATION INTO MACHEL DEATH

AB211633 Dakar PANA in English 1527 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, 21 Oct (NAN/PANA)--Nigerian Government yesterday called for an international investigation into the mystery surrounding the demise of Mozambican President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash on South African territory on Sunday.

The Federal Government said in a statement that "a situation where the head of state of a country dies in a mysterious air crash within the territory of another country, is of sufficient concern to the international community."

"There should be no stone unturned as regards the circumstances leading to the crash," the statement said.

The government said that it was in South Africa's national interest to accept the call for an international panel as only such an inquiry could produce a credible report.

Expressing the profound shock and sorrow of the Nigerian people, the government said that it was "lamentable that the life of this illustrious and courageous son of Africa should terminate so soon after the threat by racist South Africa to hit at the legitimate government in Mozambique and other neighbouring countries on account of their support for economic sanctions against the racists."

It would be recalled that Nigeria on 16 Oct., appealed to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to restrain the racist Pretoria regime "from further action that could worsen the already volatile situation in Mozambique and spread to other parts of southern Africa."

The appeal was made by the minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, during discussions he held on the security situation in Mozambique with the heads of mission of the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, and China.

Akinyemi expressed "Nigeria's deep concern and anxiety over the security situation in Mozambique" and urged them to use their good offices "to arrest the situation as a matter of extreme urgency."

/6662

CSO: 3400/234

NIGERIA

PRODUCTS, STATUS OF TRADE WITH USSR DISCUSSED

Ilorin SUNDAY HERALD in English 28 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] After proclaiming independence in 1960, Nigeria made its trade with the USSR a vital component of a general complex of relations between the two nations.

Over the years that elapsed, many qualitative and quantitative changes occurred in these relations.

Soviet purchases of traditional Nigerian goods, random and occasional before 1960, are now running on a stable level.

Nigeria is now importing from the USSR such commodities as automobiles, rolled ferrous metals, cement, glass, fresh-frozen fish, domes [word illegible] and household appliances. Soviet foreign trade associations and Nigerian trading companies are now establishing direct business contacts.

All this could become effective after setting up of appropriate legal fundamentals by two nations who signed on July 2, 1963, the first ever inter-governmental trade agreement between the two parties to expand direct trade relations on terms of equality and mutual benefits.

Namely, both sides agreed to grant each other most-favourable-nation rights. The provisions of the agreement have been subsequently renewed in all later trade agreements between the USSR and Nigeria.

On expiry of effectiveness of the latest--the third--trade agreement, the parties initiated on September 3, 1984 the text of the new USSR-Nigeria Trade Agreement.

An important step in the development of trade relations between the two countries became, signed on April 5, 1979 by the governments of the USSR and Nigeria, the Protocol on Trade Representations according to which each of the parties can now have a trade mission in the nation's capital.

It was agreed that their main functions would be promotion of trade between the two nations, including such aspects as sales, purchases and other commercial transactions between the Soviet foreign trade associations and Nigeria's legal and physical persons.

The trade missions were to represent their nations' interests in all the matters concerning foreign trade.

The trade missions are now fully effective and their contribution to the promotion of mutual trade is remarkable.

As a matter of fact, Nigeria is the biggest trade partner of the Soviet Union in Africa. In the past five years the volume of trade exchange surpassed the level of 1.1 billion roubles.

Over all the years of cooperation, the Soviet Union delivered to Nigeria more than 20,000 cars, a great number of lorries and tractors. Nigerian imports from the USSR also included farming machines, power generating plant, building materials, drugs and freshly-frozen fish.

In the recent years, prevailing commodities of Soviet exports to Nigeria became the entire sets of plant and accessories for the Metallurgical Works at Ajaokuta which is considered with USSR's assistance.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is bying in Nigeria large quantity of cocoa beans.

The basic trends of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000 contemplate a further considerable rise of national economy in the Soviet Union. This will undoubtedly stimulate the Soviet foreign trade associations to expand their exports of machinery, industrial plant and other commodities which are of much interest to the African developing nations, particularly to Nigeria.

On the other hand, the government of Nigeria is undertaking heavy efforts to develop the national economy. These factors create favourable conditions for future progress of mutually beneficial trade relations between the USSR and Nigeria.

/9317

CSO: 3400/214

ABACHI DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Jos THE STANDARD in English 27 Sep 86 p 10

[Article by Chukwuemeka Okoro]

[Text]

THERE are no provisions in any of the three Federal Acts establishing the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Air Force and the Nigerian Navy to the effect that army officers of the rank of major-generals and above and their equivalents in the Air Force and Navy might continue to draw their salaries and allowances after retiring from service.

This clarification emerged in Pankshin last week in a lecture delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Law Ogbomoh to National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) members currently camping for orientation at the Federal College of Education in Pankshin.

Lt.-Col. Ogbomoh, who is the Assistant Director of Army Public Relations serving in the Jos headquarters of Third Armoured Division of the Nigerian

Army, explained that what such retired officers were entitled to were pension benefits applicable to any other officers in the nation's public service.

Like all other such public officers, pensions for military officers are calculated based on the length of service rendered and dependent on applicable percentages of salary as in the Federal Civil Service in which the maximum anybody could get is 80 per cent of his/her terminal salary as monthly pension benefit, if such officer had served for up to 35 years.

The army PR chief was debunking what he said were popular misconceptions about the benefits and mode of promotions for military officers in a paper he termed 'Information Dissemination — The Case of the Nigerian Army'.

He stated that promotions in the military were often based on officers' ability to fulfil certain conditions which included success in promotion examinations and suitability for the responsibility to go with the new rank.

'It is incorrect for people to conclude that generals retain their salaries for life', Ogbomoh said while suggesting that appreciation should in fact be due for persons who had indicated a willingness to 'pay the supreme price' for the liberty of the nation.

The forces is facing the reality of the nation's dwindling financial resources like any other facet of the Nigerian society, he said, while revealing that current emphasis in the forces now was on the proper maintenance of existing logistics rather than acquisition of new ones.

/9317

CSO: 3400/214

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BRITISH ARMED FORCES DELEGATION--The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says Nigeria will appreciate Britain's assistance in the training of members of her armed forces. Rear Adm Aikhomu stated this today at Dodan Barracks while receiving the British armed forces minister, John Stanley, who is at the head of an official delegation. Mr Stanley expressed gratitude to the Federal Government for her hospitality to British citizens in Nigeria. Also today at Dodan Barracks, one of the new members of the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council], Air Commodore Nuraini Yusuf, was sworn in. Air Commodore Yusuf replaces Air Commodore Bayo Lawal, who is now the minister of sports and social development. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86 AB] /6662

AIRWAYS FACES FUEL SHORTAGE--The Nigeria Airways could not operate most of its scheduled flights yesterday as a result of shortage of aviation fuel. Out of the 21 scheduled flights only three were operated. They were those of Sokoto, Maiduguri and Port Harcourt. The Nigeria Airways is making frantic efforts to find a solution to the problem. In a statement yesterday evening, the Nigeria Airways said normal supply of aviation fuel would be restored today. The statement said services would resume today on the domestic route by 1400 while international flights would come on by 1600. Meanwhile, private airlines are said to be operating their scheduled flights. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Oct 86 AB] /6662

HIGHER INTERNATIONAL AIR FARES APPROVED--The Nigerian Government has approved a 94 percent increase in international air fares. From the new air fare regulations, an economy return fare Lagos-London-Lagos will now cost 2,700.5 naira as against the present fare of 1,392 naira. The increase followed the recommendation of a committee set up by the government to analyze the implications of the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM] on the operations of Nigeria Airways and other airlines. The increase, which takes effect from next Wednesday, does not affect domestic air fares. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jerry Useni, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that with the introduction of SFEM it was felt that the existing fares were no longer realistic in the light of the volume exchange expenditure to which the national carrier was committed in the course of its operations. Some of these areas where foreign currencies are expended include maintenance of aircraft, overflying and navigational charges, landing and packing fees outside Nigeria, fuel, and insurance premiums. Brig Useni said the fares of the international routes were recomputed to reflect the current exchange rates in SFEM. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 86 AB] /6662

MAJOR FRG DEVELOPMENT AID FOR INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "Economic Projects with International Support in Togo: Togo a Focal Point of German Development Aid"]

[Text] Frankfurt--Togo again experienced economic improvement in 1985. The gross domestic product in terms of market prices is estimated at 312.8 milliard (billion) CFA francs (100 CFA francs = approximately DM 0.62) for 1985--approximately 7.1 percent more than the year before. Togo is planning an investment program for the period from 1985 to 1990 involving expenditures of about 380 milliard (billion) CFA francs. This plan can only be realized with the help of international organizations and individual industrialized nations, among them the FRG. Tog has already recently obtained financial assistance which has been very beneficial in terms of economic development. Within the federal budget economizing continues to be the order of the day. In the standard 1986 federal budget, income and expenditures were assessed at 87.3 milliard (billion) CFA francs each or 6.6 percent more than the year before. Within the investment budget, expenditures are expected to increase from 3.6 milliard (billion) CFA francs to 6.0 milliard (billion) francs.

Togo is a focal point of German development aid. Within the scope of financial cooperation, German contributions totalling more than DM 45 million have been negotiated for the two-year period, 1986-1987. Of that sum, DM 15 million are for the promotion of agriculture in Togo and DM 5 million each are for the construction of an electrical substation in Atakpame, the renovation of a hydroelectric power station near Kpime and for supplying and installing provisional bridges. DM 4 million each are for a beltway around the capital city of Lome, maintenance of rural roads and general assistance in the form of goods. The remaining DM 3 million are earmarked for renovation of the water supply system in Sokode. Technical assistance in the amount of DM 28 million has also been promised for the 1986/87 period.

Previously, DM 60 million in contributions was negotiated within the scope of financial cooperation for the 1984/85 period, DM 22 million of that sum for the Nangbeto dam currently under construction on the Mono River which includes a power station with two turbine generator units (31.5 MW each). A complete report on this project, in which German firms are playing a substantial role,

appeared in the July 5, 1985 issue of this newspaper. The DM 25 million in technical assistance (1984/85) was for rural development in the central region, for a program to promote forestry and the lumber industry, for follow-up assistance in the medical fields and for promoting crafts.

In addition, at the end of October 1985 on the occasion of a state visit to the FRG by Togo's President Eyadema, DM 16.5 million in financial aid was granted in particular for the acquisition of replacement parts and equipment in the areas of agriculture and transportation. To date, overall German development aid to Togo has amounted to about DM 729 million. The most significant project which has been completed to date with German aid was the construction and expansion of Lome's deep-sea harbor at which transshipment of goods increased to 1.52 million metric tons in 1985 as compared to 1.36 million metric tons in 1984. Also worth mentioning, in addition to the acquisition of two special freighters, is the expansion of the water supply system in several towns.

Togo has also received significant development aid from the EC. Within the scope of the Lome III treaty, a program has been worked out for the 1985 to 1990 time period in which financial aid amounting to 61 million ECU's (1 ECU = DM 2.15) is planned. Of this amount, 47.5 million ECU's are subsidies, 7.0 million ECU's are special loans and 6.5 million ECU's represent a loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) of Luxembourg. Eighty-five percent of the EC funds are to be used for the expansion and development of the infrastructure. In terms of the social infrastructure this includes increasing rural production both for self-sufficiency and for export, and in terms of the general infrastructure this includes modernizing and maintaining the network of roads.

The World Bank group recently granted Togo substantial financial aid for structural adaptation via the International Development Association (IDA). This involved first of all a loan for \$40 million which was granted in May of 1983, and a second loan for \$27.8 million which followed in June of 1985. In addition, a \$12.4 million loan was added in March of 1985 for improving the educational system. In June of 1985 a \$6.2 million loan was made available within the scope of the third technical aid program. The IDA also participated in the above-mentioned Nangbeto dam project with a \$15 million loan.

The state-owned French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation (CCCE) in Paris recently provided Togo with a loan of 50 million French francs for expansion of the international airport at Lome. Following the expansion, this airport should be able to handle 650,000 passengers and 9500 metric tons of freight annually. Previously, a French loan for 40 million French francs was granted for the construction in Atakpame of a plant for cleaning the seeds out of cotton.

Togo is also receiving significant development aid from Japan. Recently Japan approved a loan of 4.58 milliard (billion) CFA francs for revitalizing Togo's economy. Prior to that a Japanese loan of 460 million CFA francs had been granted for supplying equipment to Togo's fishing industry. Canada also recently increased its financial contribution for electrical transmission lines leading out of the Nangbeto dam to 2.9 milliard (billion) CFA francs.

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CSO: 3420/1

MUSEVINI INFORMED OF RWENZURURU ACTIVITIES

Kampala NEW VISION in English 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Rwenzururu isolationist government has threatened non-Bakonjo working in Kasese to leave the district with immediate effect.

Kasese District Administrator Joam Kabachelor conveyed this adverse warning to President Yoweri Museveni last week in Kasese at the end of the President's western Uganda tour.

The Rwenzururu leaders have also demanded that the pre-independence boundaries be revived. This would involve the redrawing of the present Kasese-Kabarole and Bundibugyo geographical setup.

Mr Kabachelor told the President: "I have discussed this with the Rwenzururu leaders that this cannot be possible as Kasese District is part of Uganda and the people of this district also work in other districts of Uganda."

The movement is under the officious title of the Rwenzururu Freedom Council. It demands that all civil servants and those working in the parastatal organisations in Kasese quit forthwith.

The threat is backed by the presence of an army. Its strength is not known but its chief of staff is Mr Richard Kinyamusutu who had also been the chief under Rwenzururu leader Irema Ngoma who in 1982 had surrendered his army to the Obote government.

The DA said that the same army has made it difficult to control smuggling in the hills as they help to escort the coffee smugglers to Zaire. Under the arrangement, smugglers pay them a certain tax for this service.

Kabachelor reported that very often he has advised they should not allow their soldiers to come down with their weapons or dressed in their uniforms. "We cannot identify whether they are the ones or an enemy," he added.

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CSO: 3400/217

SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES UDPM ACTIVITIES, CONTACTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 28

[Excerpt]

JUBA, Sunday.
A former Minister in the ousted Ugandan government of General Tito Okello heads a group of "refugees" in this southern Sudanese city involved in plotting the overthrow of Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni.

The ex-Minister, who although easily identifiable was introduced to a reporter here by a senior Sudanese official under the alias of Andrew Ochieng, said he was a leading member of the Ugandan Democratic People's Movement (UDPM), an opposition politico-military group set up in May to topple Mr Museveni.

Mr Ochieng, who asked that his true identity not be revealed for the security of relatives living in Kampala, said the UDPM had several thousand armed troops.

Most of the fighters were former soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), which was ousted in January by Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), he said.

He added that his movement was in touch with former Ugandan President Milton Obote, who was toppled in July 1985 by his own army and is

currently living in exile in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

He said the UDPM hoped to also garner support from General Basilio Okello, the former UNLA chief of staff who led the coup against Mr Obote and is currently in Khartoum.

The former Minister said the UDPM troops were active both in northern Uganda, the ethnic homeland of the majority of the ex-government soldiers, as well as in the southwest, near Mbara.

Mr Ochieng said his troops were responsible for attacks last August on NRA positions in the north, notably at Gulu and in the regions of Kitgum, Atiak and Kaabong.

He denied Ugandan government accusations that his movement was receiving aid and logistical support from Sudanese authorities and said that fewer than 50 of his men were currently in Juba, located about 150 kilometres north of the Ugandan border.

Meanwhile, in an interview published on Friday in Kampala, a cabinet minister ruled out the possibility of any talks between President Museveni's government and the UDPM.

In an interview in the official *New Vision* newspaper Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Mr Eriya Kategaya said the organisation was "composed of criminals who belonged to the defeated armies of Idi Amin, Dr Milton Obote and Gen Tito Okello."

"Foreign interests backing such elements want us to have a weak government which they can exploit," he said.

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CSO: 3400/217

UAC RECOVERS SLOWLY FROM DEBT

Kampala NEW VISION in English 3 Oct 86 p 12

[Article by Ben Ochan]

[Text]

UGANDA Airlines Corporation (UAC), is steadily recovering from heavy indebtedness since the National Resistance Movement (NRM) assumed power early this year, the general manager of the corporation, Mr. Adoko Nekyon, said in Kampala on Wednesday.

Mr. Nekyon said that the corporation had paid off the largest part of the debts and hoped to clear the remainder in the near future.

He said about £3 million had been paid out of the outstanding £5m total debt that the corporation owes to various organisations.

He said 130,000 U.S. dollars had been paid to the Sudanese government as overflying charges 40,000 dollars to Ethiopian navigational authorities, for the same purpose and 280,000 dollars for rescuing one of the Boeing 707 that had been grounded by a British firm ATEL.

ATEL has now been fully paid and the Boeing is with us, Mr. Adoko said. Another British

firm called MARLAKE was also paid £ 38,000 for servicing the corporation's planes, he added.

Mr. Adoko said that his administration would ensure that the UAC fleet that included two Boeing 707, two Fokker 27 and one King Air plane would soon be put on full operation.

He said that the grounding of the two Fokkers and the King Air was due to financial and engineering management of the previous administration.

He regretted that the corporation's books of accounts were last audited in 1982. The corporation then incurred a net loss of 113m/-.

But he said that his administration had prepared the 1983/84 and 85 books of accounts. He promised that this year's books of accounts would be ready in two weeks time for auditing.

Mr. Adoko said that UAC was no longer in red. He said that anybody who doubted could check with the Uganda

Commercial Bank or Bank of Baroda.

But he noted that everything was not yet perfect. He said that for example UAC was not a member of the International Airlines Transport Association (IATA).

He said this had resulted in the airline failing to transfer its passengers to other planes. He however said that Ethiopian and British Airways were the only companies that accepted carrying UAC passengers on transfer basis without IATA membership.

Mr. Adoko said that the corporation had plans to buy new aircrafts and that government had given it green-light to establish a workshop in Uganda.

Mr. Adoko said that government had provided 188m/- to pay as benefits to the people the corporation laid off recently.

He denies allegations that he had sacked the majority of staff on tribal grounds.

HEALTH AUTHORITIES LAUNCH AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM

Campaign Follows Survey

Kampala THE STAR in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Uganda's health authorities and Kampala City Council have announced a plan to introduce measures aimed at tackling any threat from the killer, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease.

KCC Town Clerk Mr Ssessanga-Mivule has disclosed in an interview with THE STAR that the Health Minister, Dr Ruhakana-Rugunda, is due to launch an AIDS control programme at the City Hall tomorrow.

The launching of the campaign was prompted by evidence that AIDS had alarmingly reached Kampala. The Ministry of Health and the City Council Public Health Committee will jointly launch an immediate campaign against AIDS in the country and Kampala in particular.

Ssessanga-Mivule and the City Council Medical Officer of Health in charge of this programme, Dr Kakembo-Luberenga, explained to THE STAR that the campaign emanated from the proceedings of the National AIDS Surveillance Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Health and on which Kampala City Council is represented by Dr Kakembo-Luberenga.

He explained that KCC, as an authority on public health within the City, was very much concerned and must take action about this deadly disease.

The chairman of the campaign committee, Dr Kakembo-Luberenga, said the national objective of the campaign would be explained country-wide for the benefit of all Ugandans.

He said all medical superintendents, doctors, AIDS Surveillance Committee members, heads of educational institutions, resistance council chairman and members, community health workers, religious leaders and youth leaders must all be actively involved in the campaign.

Editorial Warns of Dangers

Kampala THE STAR in English 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Probably many Ugandans have forgotten or are pretending to forget that Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a killer disease. The most pathetic thing about these people is that many of them are contracting it indiscriminately yet it can be avoided unlike other deadly diseases like cancer.

It is an established fact that one of the major and most obvious ways of getting AIDS is by sexual contact. Blood transfusion, use of unsterilized medical equipment and other by-chance means can also cause AIDS to some limited extent. But their likelihood is low-sexual contact is the most obvious way.

Just as every person owes it to himself or to herself to protect their lives as best as they can, it is just right for them to be responsible for others as well, where possible. Unfortunately, apparently many people do not seem to care about their own lives. How then will they care about others? By this is meant the sexual promiscuity prevailing among Ugandans.

Woe-be-tide them who think AIDS is a fairy-tale. It is a reality! Promiscuity, apart from the probable ruination of their marriages or reputation, will kill them with AIDS. There is nothing wrong with sexual contact provided it is done with the right person at the right time in a person's life.

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CSO: 3400/225

NRM OFFICIAL CALLS FOR CHANGES IN SHARIA LAW

Kampala FOCUS in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Ramullah Namagembe]

[Text] Muslim men have been strongly urged to make changes in the "Sharia" law which has been described as the major means of undermining women contributing to their backwardness both on the religious side and Economic Development in our country.

Addressing the Muslim Women during the seminar organised by the Uganda Muslim Womens Association (UMWA), the NRM National Secretary on women's affairs Mrs Jannet Mukwaya emphasized the need for Western Education, adding that there is no reason why girls should not go to school.

She also warned Muslim men about discouraging Western Education. Mrs Mukwaya pointed out that lack of proper organisation has led the Muslim community to be used as a stepping stone.

Mrs Mukwaya stressed that security and unity is one of the responsibilities of a woman because they plan an important role in Planning, Education Health in a home.

The women leader further urged fellow women in general to fight prostitution and involve such women in better respectable income generating activities to develop our Nation.

She also reminded mothers of the Nation the importance of our culture which is fast deteriorating. "It's now time to bring up our children in our cultural manner for a health and disciplined Nation," she said.

Earlier on, the political "Cadre" in the office of NRM National Secretariat Women's Affairs, Mrs Marim Kayongo had pointed out to the Muslim men in particular that women are not slaves and that all women are the same that no one is perfect therefore no need of marrying many women in search for better ones.

She encouraged women to increase food production for a health Nation and warned the more the wives, the more the problems in a home.

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CSO: 3400/218

NRA ORDERED TO CRACK DOWN ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Kampala THE TELECAST in English 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Paul Kyesitalo]

[Text] The National Resistance Army (NRA), the armed wing of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) which waged a five year protracted guerilla warfare against dictatorship in Uganda until it successfully took charge of the affairs of government on January 29, 1986 but of late has been bitterly criticised by the civil population for its leniency in dealing with wrong elements, has at last woken up to crack down on anti-people activities in the Ugandan society.

For a long time, stealing of vehicles by armed thugs, breaking into offices, commercial and residential premises which had punctuated daily life in Uganda urban centres, but brought to a halt by the NRM government has of late been on the increase. Police reports on the crime wave have likewise been on the rise.

The army, which augmented the skeleton police force in maintaining security has been on strict orders not to fire. This has been in line with the NRM's principle of uplifting human rights.

The same approach to rebuild Uganda has been grossly abused by thugs. These wrong elements got arms and ammunitions through the endless wars that have plagued Uganda for many years. Many people, therefore are in possession of illegal arms.

Out of public outcry the army appealed to people with illegal arms to hand them over to the authorities in good faith. A few were recovered.

Three months ago an operation code named "Operation Corsear" was mounted. Houses, offices, vehicles and travelers were searched in and around Kampala. Many guns were recovered, but still some people remained with them. The army, therefore, has realised that leniency cannot solve the security situation in the country.

Recently President Yoweri Museveni announced that the army is now all out to deal with any kind of armed thuggery. He was officiating at Uganda Women's Save the Orphans Association (UWESO) function in Kampala.

The President said he wanted the army not to create a rift between itself and the civilian population. He, however, said the honeymoon with armed thugs is now over, and the army has been ordered to make an offensive against armed thuggery.

On Saturday night, delinquents staying at Kefa Sempangi's Africa Foundation at Namirembe road in Kampala left their hostels at night and went to the bus park where they robbed from houses and passersby.

On their way back the army tracked them and were ordered to stop. After they had refused to stop, the army opened fire and one was killed. This marks the beginning of a tightened grip on acts of lawlessness by the NRA.

/9317

CSO: 3400/218

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES BILL FOR LODGING OF LIBYANS

Kampala NEW VISION in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The President's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have clashed with the Uganda Club over a bill for the accommodation of Libyans which they allege includes large amounts of 'air.'

The Libyans were part of the entourage of Colonel Muammar Ghadaffi during his visit to Uganda between September 5 and September 9. Over 300 people accompanied the Libyan leader of whom roughly half were billeted at the Uganda Club in Kampala.

The shock started when the government received a bill on September 10 for 197,297,000/- from the Uganda Club for the accommodation and feeding of the Libyans from September 3 onwards.

Even so, the bill was incorrectly added up and if Club management had totalled all the items shown the bill would have amounted to 231m/-.

Several items are hotly disputed but none more than the actual number of guests who were fed. For instance, on the September 8 the Uganda Club has charged for 850 lunches, a figure that appears to be based on the number of Libyans rumoured to be in Uganda rather than the number actually dining at the Club. The cost at 25,000/- a head was 21,250,000/-.

On September 5, the day the Libyans actually arrived, the Uganda Club has charged for 500 teas and 250 dinners. Yet that day the government only took three busloads of Libyans there, with each bus holding less than 40 people.

Even allowing for guards, the NRA soldiers staying at the Club, it appears unlikely that more than 150 people could have been there.

The Libyans occupied over 20 double rooms but the majority of them slept in the main building on the floor. Mattresses and bedding were provided by the Ministry of Defense but the Libyans did not have towels or toilet facilities and had to use hosepipes to wash.

The Uganda Club is charging 30,000/- a night for each of the 100 Libyans sleeping on the floor.

The Club also is charging 2m/- for broken plates and glasses and other damage but can show no evidence remaining of damage.

They are also charging 7.5m/- for 155 crates of soda. Unfortunately, they did not get the Libyans to sign any chits for the soda or for the meals, unlike other institutions putting up the Libyans.

There are also no chits for the meals served which makes it difficult to ascertain how many people actually ate.

The general manager of the Uganda Club, itself a government institution, has said to the government that it was 'a proposed invoice' and subject to negotiation. He also said that under such pressure of the Libyan visit, staff were not computers and were liable to error. He has suggested a meeting between the Uganda Club management, the President's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The bill for the Libyans at Makerere University is expected to be just over 20m/-.

"The Uganda Club was just not that crowded during the Libyan visit," said one official. They cannot sit 800 at a time at the Uganda Club. They do not have the capacity to do so."

He said the Police might be asked to investigate the affair.

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CSO: 3400/225

BRIEFS

IDB AID DESCRIBED--The Islamic Development Bank is to assist Uganda to rehabilitate her cement factories at Tororo and Hima while the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange is to assist Ugandan businessmen to develop Agro-based Industries like livestock, fishing, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, electronics and chemicals through the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI). This was revealed by the Kampala district branch chairman of the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mr B.Y.K. Bunkeddeko. Mr Bunkeddeko, who has just returned from Istanbul, Turkey, where he led a two man delegation to a three day 6th general Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, told FOCUS that Uganda, which is one of the members of the Islamic Organization Conference (IOC), has already presented her feasibility studies and all what is left now is to receive the financial assistance for the development of the projects. He said that some member states like Pakistan and Bangladesh have already received the assistance. Mr Bunkeddeko requested interested Ugandan businessmen to approach the chamber so that it can assess how best to assist them adding that assistance will be offered only the above named projects. [Kampala FOCUS in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/218

DAILY ON MUGABE'S DELIGHT WITH U.S. CONGRESS

MB191059 Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Vote Triumph"]

[Text] The American people have earned a resounding "well done" from the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, for refusing to accept their President's veto of sanctions against South Africa. Nothing could be better deserved.

With the veto overthrown, the United States joins the bulk of the Commonwealth--Britain remaining the one dissenter--the Non-Aligned Movement and those nations taking unilateral action of their own in using economic isolation as a strategic weapon to weaken and ultimately topple apartheid.

That President Reagan should suffer such a humiliating defeat--his first on any major foreign policy issue--is, as Cde Mugabe told a UN press conference afterwards, "a signal that the people of the United States can no longer tolerate apartheid" even if their leader did.

The U.S. Congress action, a reminder to the world that in matters of conscience it is the will of the American people and not their president's which prevails, is an equally clear signal to Pretoria that the regime can no longer pin its hopes on Reagan. Even covert support would be extremely dangerous for him given the present mood of the American people.

How, in any case, can President Reagan help shore up a regime, which in its mounting desperation, resorts to crude blackmail by threatening to prohibit grain imports from the United States and cutting supplies to its black neighbours?

So crude a threat, has rightly met an angry backlash as has the naive last minute attempt by South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha to lobby support for the President's veto by telephone.

A senior minister of one country deliberately dabbling in the affairs of another, a superpower at that. What utter cheek. And how humiliating for President Reagan.

But at least by using such tactics Pretoria displays a most encouraging bankruptcy of thinking as it runs out of options in keeping world revulsion of its racial policies at bay.

The same bankruptcy is evident in South Africa's attempts to deflect sanctions by threatening punitive sanctions of its own on its neighbours. But as Cde Mugabe reminded the UN press conference, South Africa, with massive investments in this country, has far more to lose than Zimbabwe in an all-out sanctions war. Zimbabwe would have no hesitation in cutting off earnings from these investments and, indeed, if driven to it, put a stop to pension payments totalling \$70 million annually to 40,000 ex-Rhodesians living in South Africa.

Another red herring is the oft-expressed fear that subjecting South Africa to sanctions will slow down reform. But reform has never been the issue. Apartheid is a deep-rooted cancer that only surgery can cure: it must be cut out and destroyed.

The U.S. go-ahead on sanctions is a significant move towards applying the knife. It is time that Britain and her EEC neighbours gowned up for the operation too. Tens of millions of voices in Britain and Europe cry out against apartheid and let Mrs Thatcher and other EEC leaders ignore them at their peril.

Few U.S. Presidents have enjoyed the immense popularity of Reagan and yet his veto was overwhelmingly rejected. Leaders continuing to put political and economic expediency before the will of their people risk the same humiliation.

/6662

CSO: 3400/239

WATER SHORTAGE HAMPERS PROJECTS IN DANDE VALLEY

Local Chairman Comments

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Wilson Dakwa]

[Text]

LACK of water in the Dande Valley, Guruve, has hampered development in the area although people have the will to start vegetable gardens, the local chairman of the Village Development Committee at Mauhwe, Cde Wairesi Butaiwo, said recently.

Cde Butaiwo told The Herald that there were only three boreholes serving a population of at least 7 000 people.

"Other domestic jobs are brought to a standstill as women travel several kilometres to fetch water. There are no streams here except for one which only fills during summer."

For vegetables, people have to travel 46 km to Guruve to buy large quantities to last them for several days. Gardens are not a common sight in Dande and the only ones are found directly near the boreholes.

At the local clinic, patients have to drink hot water from tanks.

"The situation at the hospital needs urgent improvement. There is no maternity ward and as a result, women are opting for traditional methods of delivering their babies in the villages which sometimes proves to be dangerous," Cde Butaiwo said.

He said there were only three nurses at the clinic and they were not trained to deliver babies. "Pregnant women have to wait for buses to ferry them to Guruve where there is a hospital. By the time the buses arrive, some of them will be in great pain."

The chairman said the clinic had no medicine for illnesses such as malaria and people were being told to drink water with salt or travel to Guruve for treatment.

He said there were no cattle in the area due to tsetse flies and farmers "have contributed money and sent it to the District Development Fund for the hire of tractors to till their land".

"Farming is the only alternative that can help us earn money to feed our children and educate them. Once the rains start, we hope to start ploughing for the next season," Cde Butaiwo said.

The other major problem appears to be transport. There are only a small number of buses passing through Dande

and people wishing to travel to Guruve or Mvurwi spend days before finally catching a bus, he said.

"A major problem is with transporting our maize grain to the grinding-meal for mealie-meal," he said.

"Transporters charge us 40 cents a bucket to load our grain on to a bus. To reach the grinding-meal, one has to pay \$1 and then another 65 cents to have the grain grinded. This is very expensive especially for the communal folk who have to sacrifice every cent of their hard-earned income," Cde Butaiwo said.

The Guruve district administrator, Cde Webster Mutiti said the Dande Valley was neglected for a long time by the Smith regime.

"The District Development Fund is building a network of roads but the trouble is there is no gravel. Workers have to travel many kilometres to obtain gravel and this proves costly."

Cde Mutiti said Dande needed to be developed because the game safari in the area was a tourist attraction.

Guruve Road Construction Priority

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

THE construction of roads in Guruve is a priority and at least \$40 000 was spent in building and upgrading existing ones last year, the area's district administrator, Cde Webster Mutiti, said yesterday.

Cde Mutiti told The Herald that the roads, which were being built by the District Development Fund, were constantly maintained to keep them safe for motorists passing through Guruve.

"In July, we finished the Guruve-Kachuta road which stretches for 56 km and the Semeneka-Chakadza road covering 10 km. These roads are of great importance since they offer services to Guruve farmers, who are the majority in this area."

Last year \$7 098 was allocated for building clinics, \$50 000 for the Guruve District Council offices and \$514 000 for schools.

Despite the continuing education programme, the council is short of qualified teachers.

"At least 80 percent of our teachers are untrained. We are trying to attract staff by building decent accommodation which will be rent-free for teachers. It appears that being in the bush, trained teachers shy away from posting themselves in Guruve," Cde Mutiti said.

He said the Ministry of Education was aware of the situation and hoped things would improve.

Cde Mutiti said although the schools were mostly manned by untrained teachers, the O level pass rate last year was good. Three pupils passed with distinctions.

/9317

CSO: 3400/247

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION MISSION WITH EAST BLOC--Zimbabwe yesterday began a two-week mission of holding joint talks with Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and the Soviet Union in the capitals of those countries. The talks, under joint commissions established by those countries with Zimbabwe, will centre on scientific, technical and economic cooperation. The Minister of Industry and Technology, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, is leading the Zimbabwean delegation to the talks. The delegation includes the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Chimbidzayi Sanyangare, and officials from the ministries of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Industry and Technology, and Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 7] /9317

CSO: 3400/247

SOUTH AFRICA

NEL URGES AFRIKANERS TO SEEK ALLIANCE WITH OTHER GROUPS

MB181625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA--It was no longer necessary for the Afrikaner of today to live in exclusivity (eksklusiviteit), the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said tonight.

The Afrikaner no longer required legislation to ensure his existence as a separate people, and it was no longer necessary for the Afrikaner to "prove" himself, he said.

Mr Nel, who was speaking at a function where he received the newsmaker of the year award of the Afrikaanse Studente Persunie [Afrikaans Student Press Union] (ASPU), said that whereas in the past it had become necessary for the Afrikaner "to form laager" as a nation, this was no longer necessary for the Afrikaner's survival.

At the same time, "forming a laager" could be counter-productive for the Afrikaner people. "It could even be dangerous," he said.

No one disputed the existence of the Afrikaner nation. From around the world, daily accounts, to the good or to the bad, were being written of the Afrikaner, he said.

"No one will take our language away from us. No one will take our own culture away from us," Mr Nel said.

Only by neglect, could the Afrikaner allow his cultural heritage to be taken away from him.

Mr Nel said the various population groups in South Africa "have so much in common."

"The time has come for us to acknowledge the common ground among us all, to articulate it and to build on it," he said.

"After all,

- We share a common territory;
- We share a common fatherland;
- We share a common citizenship;
- We share a common judicial system;
- We share in the economy of the land;
- We share in the belief of a free religion;
- We share in a striving for a democracy for all the people of our country."

Mr Nel said the Afrikaner could play an important role in establishing an alliance (bondgenootskap) between all the population groups of South Africa--provided the Afrikaner was prepared to accept that his survival did not lie in "forming a laager."

"The happiness, prosperity, and security of us as Afrikaners, young and old, will depend on the measure in which we succeed in concluding an alliance with other population groups."

Mr Nel said the government was at present creating a structure for alliances.

This was reflected, among others, in the governments acceptance, that:

- There was only one citizenship in South Africa;
- That all population groups must have equal opportunities;
- That there should be a peaceful negotiating process to find solutions to political problems;
- That reform must continue;
- That group domination be rejected;
- That racial discrimination be eliminated; and
- That all South Africans are entitled to the protection offered by the country's judicial system.

/6662

CSO: 3400/242

CP MEMBER CONDEMNS SECURITY'S ENSLAVEMENT TO LIBERALISM

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep-Oct 86 p 42

[Article by Gay Graser, executive member of the Conservative Party]

[Text]

FUNK and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary defines a liberal as "possessing a free and generous heart, free from narrowness, bigotry or bondage to authority or creed". If ever a word has been deformed, perverted and betrayed, it is "liberalism".

Paradoxically, liberalism begets a form of totalitarianism. Few liberals today want to hear, or allow to be heard, views differing from their own. One need go no further than South Africa to attest to this. Daily, the English-language Press wings about the "gagging" which it endures at the hands of the government.

They use cunning little catch-phrases to tell us that they are part of a "free Press" which is hobbled by naughty and obtuse ogres in authority. They then say to us that they "tell it like it is" and that they print "the vital viewpoint". These advertising expressions are total misnomers.

With ninety percent of the English-language Press under the SAAN/Argus thumb, there's precious little place for a conservative viewpoint. Even the *Citizen* is "pro-government". There is actually no newspaper in South Africa which refutes "reform". Yet there are well over a million and a half people who are totally against it within the white community!

As there is no conservative paper, reporters either write what the liberals tell them or find another job. Where's the "freedom of the Press" so loudly touted? This Press goes through its daily paces like a performing poodle, punting "change" and "reform" without telling us

the dangers inherent in these concepts.

It rarely criticises the blacks, but frankly, whites can do no right and are constantly urged to "distribute the wealth", "talk to the blacks" and "change before it's too late!"

My criticism of liberals is that most of them do not live up to their name.

They are disdainful, intolerant and dangerous. Liberals and liberal causes are rarely short of money.

They live in nice houses and drive nice cars. They are concerned and want dialogue with the blacks (What about? Surrender of power? The redistribution of liberal wealth?)

Yet there are no liberal blacks. Blacks don't pretend — they're dictators by nature and tradition, or subservient, depending how they are placed in the pecking order. They don't believe in sharing power, not even inter-tribally. They certainly don't share their wealth with their own kind. They are pragmatic, nationalistic and they're having a good laugh at the poor liberal who is actually ready to do himself in for a cause which is inimical to his survival.

Liberals demand freedom of information. Yet our South African bookshops (mostly controlled by Big Business) have great gaps in "information". Where can we find a book by David Irving, or Nesta Webster, or even poor old Gary Allen? Do we have to read what Tony Bloom thinks we ought to read?

The most vociferous protagonists of "freedom" (after the noisy unwashed) are

the businessmen, quiet for years while profits were good. Now very agitated about black rights.

The blacks should know how much they are being ripped off by these same social carers. Since the advent of the zany gent, Mr P W Botha, Big Business' share of tax contribution to the central coffers has been reduced from 35 percent to 15 percent. The individual taxpayer (both black and white) pays 32 percent today to the coffers while only paying 15 percent 8 years ago. That Big Business and government are hand in glove is plain to see. The very liberals who appear to be helping the under-privileged are actually creaming away the profits on the backs of the individual taxpayers.

Cynics have it that the liberal businessmen pushed for the removal of influx control so they could sell more beans and soap and radios to all those blacks flocking to the cities.

Cynics would also argue that this sonorous orchestrated business voice calling for "reform" occurs because most of them are working for the four controlling gents of the Stock Exchange.

My UDF acquaintances tell me they despise the white liberal. And they despise monopoly capitalism most of all. In that we agree wholeheartedly.

Mr Mike Rosholt tells us we must "share the wealth". Whose wealth? Not his, surely! If Big Business really wanted to share the wealth, they should pay the tax they evaded in 1984. According to the Margo Commission, this amounted to well over R10 billion. R4 billion of this would have saved every person in South Africa — black, brown and white — paying GST for a year.

A lot of them are leaving South Africa, these liberals.

This paradox was illustrated at a recent ladies luncheon at a Johannesburg hotel.

The glitterati was there in full regalia — not a thick thigh or crimp in sight. Genteel accents talked of "educating them" and "bringing them up to our standard". Angst permeated the scented air as the liberal ladies debated whether to stay or leave their country.

When one Harald Pakendorf quite correctly told them there would ultimately be a black government under present National Party policy, you could have heard a pin drop.

I was asked to join a fairly select ladies club. I chose to become a member because I thought that my Third World development education and experience could contribute to the debate. But the liberals had this club by the proverbial shorts. Everyone talked about Operation Hunger — no one talked about Operation Feed Yourself or Operation Birth Control. My suggestions along these lines were met with studied silences or polite side-stepping. I resigned, the first member in history to do so.

Liberalism's legacy is appalling, if not criminal.

Jane Fonda's pro-Viet Cong antics helped to power one of the world's most brutal regimes. Rhodesia, Mozambique, Iran, Nicaragua. The liberals really worked hard to get so-called "repressive" regimes out — and look whom they put in place of them.

The liberal promise is a fraud. It creates expectations which can never be fulfilled. Blacks do not respect or understand white liberalism.

It hasn't worked in Africa and if allowed to permeate further into South Africa's media, universities and businesses, we will all be sliding down the slippery slope in the not too distant future.

Ask Rene Dumont, the original liberal who really believed in this continent. His liberal dreams are shattered. His saving grace is that he is not afraid to say so. □

/9274

CSO: 3400/171

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS EXPLAINS REASONS FOR ABOLISHING TOWNSHIP

MB171337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 16, SAPA--The black township near Brits, Oukasie, was being officially abolished today because of its poor hygienic conditions and astronomic costs involved in upgrading it to a decent standard, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

A notice of the abolition appeared in today's government gazette and in a statement in Pretoria Mr Heunis said negotiations had been conducted over the past few years with the former community council on the voluntary settlement of the residents in the SA Development Trust town of Lethlabile, where property rights were available on sites and houses.

So far, 1,505 families, including all community council members, had moved voluntarily to Lethlabile, while about 1,400 families were still living in Oukasie.

"In order to assist these people in moving to the better conditions offered by Lethlabile without delay, I have decided that the black town at Brits is to be abolished (today)," the minister said.

Mr Heunis said the abolition of the town would "put an end to the problems encountered with repayments made to house owners for improvements to their homes.

"Residents will be able to use these repayments to build houses on serviced sites in Lethlabile forthwith."

The sites would be made available on request, and residents would be allowed to take any material that could be used in building a house.

Those moving would be transported, with their possessions "absolutely free.

"They can also apply for housing loans of up to R5,000 to assist them financially with building a house in Lethlabile."

Mr Heunis said several prominent employers had also indicated their willingness to assist in providing housing for their employees in Lethlabile.

There were at present 1,288 vacant services sites available and this would be increased by 342 towards the end of November.

"Lethlabile also has sufficient community services, such as schools and churches."

Tenders for tarring the entire 20 kilometre road between Brits and Lethlabile would be put out in November, and it was expected construction would start early next year.

Mr Heunis added that subsidised transport was available for black workers commuting between Lethlabile and Brits.

/6662

CSO: 3400/242

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT CREATES NEW DESIGNATED AREA--Government has proclaimed a further stretch of the northern border with Botswana a "designated area". The announcement of a strip approximately 50km wide from the Dwarsberg Mountains in the northwestern Transvaal to a point west of Askham in the Northern Cape is in line with government's policy of preventing the depopulation of border areas in the interests of security. Announcing the proclamation yesterday, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis and Agriculture and Water Supply Minister Sarel Hayward said an evaluation of the Marico-Vryburg-Kuruman and Gordonia districts had indicated that an additional designated area was essential. "The problems of these border areas lie, among other things, in the specific socio-economic circumstances which led to depopulation. In the interests of national social and security considerations, this tendency must be counteracted," they said. Farmers in the area will now qualify for various aid schemes. [Text] [By Linda Ensor] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 3] /9274

NEW TIER OF AUTHORITY AT TREASURY--Two new posts have been created in the Department of Finance that will give both Deputy Director-General Ferhard Croeser and Treasury Secretary Peter Wronsley a direct say in policy-making. Although seen as relatively straightforward, the reshuffle at Treasury could strengthen the hand of interventionists within the department, and heighten the tension between Treasury and the Reserve Bank. The changes, which come into effect on October 1, effectively put in place another tier of government in the department. Up to now, the heads of the five branches of Treasury reported directly to Director-General Chris Stals. These are: --Daan Colesky, Commissioner for Customs and excise; Clive Kingon, Commissioner for Inland Revenue; Robert Burton, Registrar of Financial Institutions; Peter Wronsley, Secretary to the Treasury; and Gerhard Croeser, Deputy Director-General of Public Finance. The two new posts have been inserted between Stals and the five department heads. Gerhard Groeser, a verligte known for his interventionist slant, has been promoted to Chief Executive Director of Financial Institutions, Treasury and Public Finance. Peter Wronsley has been promoted to Chief Executive Director of Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue. Stals will remain as Director-General of Finance. [Text] [By Gerald Prosalendis] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 3] /9274

LE GRANGE ON INDEPENDENCE OF COURTS--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the image of the independence of South African courts is not harmed by the actions of judges, legislators, or ministers. However, this image is affected detrimentally by the statements of politically motivated lawyers, politicians trained in the law, and the media. Mr Le Grange was speaking at the inauguration of the new magistrates office building in Potchefstroom. He said the security of the state remains the most important priority in South Africa and judges act according to this priority. Mr Le Grange emphasized that judges have no political aspirations, do not belong to political parties, and do not become involved in quasi-political organizations or pressure groups. He pointed out that judges' decisions are made according to the laws of the country, and therefore the image of the courts is not harmed. Mr Le Grange added that the executive and legislative authorities in the country guarantee the independence of the courts, and that the government will always abide by the decisions of the courts. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/242

NEW GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED BLACK COUNCILLOR TO TRANSVAAL DESCRIBED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep-Oct 86 pp 31, 32

[Article by Sekola Sello]

[Text]

When you see John Solani Mavuso something strikes you. Something rather curious. It's not what some people call "presence". Rather, it is a mixture of the inquisitive, of wonder plus a touch of confusion.

He is not the type of man you give a cursory glance and dismiss. Yet, he is also not instantly recognisable as a leading representative of a particular category of human being. Perhaps the man in the middle?

Here I am, eyeball to eyeball with this big, bespectacled guy in a three-piece suit. You admire his sartorial taste, but for some strange reason my gaze falls on his ears.

They are pierced. Not like Zulu tribesmen. More like Swazi or Shangaan. Under normal circumstances, I would not give this a second thought. I have seen a lot of well-dressed folks with tribal scars or pierced lobes.

With Mavuso I sense the incongruity. I feel it every time I meet him and that's damn often. I have known the man several years.

Although there is a wide generation gap between us — he is about twice my age and age plays an important cultural role — there is great rapport between the two of us. Over the years we have had serious discourses on political issues. He was a member of the African National Congress when that was legal. After it was proscribed, he went into a kind of political limbo.

The political axe I have had to grind with him concerns his involvement with Inkatha. The more so, considering his past political inclinations. I maintain Inkatha is a tribal organisation and therefore divisive. Mavuso maintains he is no political apostate and advances a reasonable argument to justify his stance, but I think one can see a lot of holes in it.

Mavuso has now been appointed to the new Executive Council of the Transvaal. This council, to Pretoria's way of thinking, is another orderly way of extending democracy to blacks.

Mavuso says he is not keen on debating whether participation in the council diminishes or extends democracy for blacks. He points out that blacks in the Republic have never enjoyed democracy and therefore the question is irrelevant. He justifies his co-option into the much-maligned system by saying a start has to be made somewhere. According to him, what PW has done by introducing the councils is extend the base of management of the country's affairs.

The power structure in this country has always been drawn from whites. More specifically from National Party faithfuls. PW has "broadened the base".

I pointed out to Mavuso that he cannot claim to have a political constituency or mandate to represent black people in what he perceives as the "broadening of management."

Indeed, "broadening" is debatable when two houses of the tricameral system can oppose security legislation only to be easily overruled by a President's Council

overloaded with NP members.

If this happens to Houses of Parliament, what hope have the councils?

Mavuso concedes that he has no pretensions to a political constituency or a mandate from the people. He says his appointment is not political . . .

"I was not chosen because of any consideration of whether I had a constituency or mandate. A start had to be made to solve the political logjam in the country. And PW simply said please help me along.

"Laying down conditions, saying this and that must happen before we attempt to resolve the impasse would not help. It will not get us anywhere."

That is the Mavuso rationale — one maintained in the face of strong Inkatha "advice" to members not to participate.

For defiance, Mavuso was removed from the organisation's highest policy-making body, the central committee, but not expelled from the movement itself.

He points out that even in Western democracies, some Cabinet posts are filled by people who were not the choice of the electorate but appointees of the party leader. Owen Horwood, ex-Minister of Finance, was another example.

His theory is that, given prevailing circumstances, life must go on and something must be done. He cited the example of British women before they got the vote.

"Something had to be done. They simply could not fold their arms. They *did* all sorts of things and were eventually enfranchised."

This line of thinking recalled that of those who participate in homeland politics and the community councils.

He took up another theme commonly used by those taking part in government-created institutions. He says blacks have not exhausted all the channels. He even took a subtle swipe at those in Inkatha who condemned his participation.

He says the Kwa Natal Indaba is one of the numerous strategies being employed, or so say its participants, to bring political

stability and finally popular government in the Republic (and those, he says, are exactly his aims in participating in the Council).

Mavuso is no political illiterate. He is au fait with black resistance since the early days and the launch of the ANC. Again, I asked, how does someone like him, who has seen the metamorphosis of the ANC from a peaceful organisation to one which has taken up arms, believe that change can come through the Nats and structures imposed without consultation?

Well, Mavuso says he believes that if anyone is to bring about change, it is PW. The awesome military power the government wields and the total disunity in black politics are the two decisive factors, he says.

I asked if he has not fallen victim to the classic Nat propaganda ploy that because of their military superiority, they are invincible? Put another way, is his not a defeatist attitude?

It was a yes-and-no answer. His attitude was that of pragmatism, he said. You can draw your own conclusions and come up with your own interpretation of "pragmatism".

Mavuso is politically sophisticated. Perhaps sophisticates sometimes err on the side of cynicism, or pragmatism. Whatever the cause of the error, one thing is certain in my mind — and that is that Mavuso has not only made an error, but a big one. □

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM CONDEMNS RSA THREAT TO MOZAMBIQUE

EA130701 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1930 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Special program" entitled "Hands Off the Frontline States"]

[Text] [Announcer] Fellow countrymen: Events this week have once again exposed the apartheid regime for what it really is [words indistinct] no respect for other countries sovereignty. On Tuesday [7 October], following the land mine that seriously injured six apartheid troops, the racists issued deadly threats against Mozambique, saying they will hit again if the Maputo government continues to assist ANC freedom fighters. Malan [words indistinct] there are no ANC bases in Mozambique, but they are saying this as a prelude to aggression against that country.

Two and a half years ago the Pretoria regime signed a non-aggression pact with Mozambique--the pact that the racists are preparing to violate openly now. Why are the racists behaving like this? If there are no ANC bases in these neighboring countries, then why are they being subjected to this unprovoked aggression? This is a question we put to comrade, Chris (Tensile) Hani, the commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe and member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

[Hani] First [words indistinct] it is faced with the growing resistance by the entire oppressed and exploited people. The people inside the country have reacted to the call by the ANC to organize mass action inside the country very very well. We have seen an unprecedented (?wave) of patriotic mass organization inside the country. Secondly, the economy of the country is not [words indistinct]. The economy of the country at the moment is not functioning very well. In fact, we face a serious economic crisis whereby more than 3 million people are unemployed, whereby [word indistinct] of the regime have had to go and borrow from the IMF, because it can no longer generate the necessary revenue inside the country. At the same time, because of the fact that the enemy has had literally to fight inside the country and outside the country, it has found that its own manpower position has had to cope with internal problems and external problems.

And in order (?solve) its apartheid (?progressive war) inside the country, the enemy has had to tinker with his constitutional reforms. And this attempt at tinkering with constitutional reforms has caused also serious problems within

the (?peace) movement. We know very well that the nationalists have been seriously (?weakened). [Words indistinct] inside the country, the growth of independent and democratic trade unions. So, the point I want to make again is that the enemy faces also serious consideration of the position of the morale of the combatants. When the enemy is attacked both politically and militarily, it has got to convince, especially the white population, that it has got the capacity to destroy the ANC and the easiest way to destroy its capacity, having failed to (?deal with) the combatants inside the country and the activity of the organization inside the country, the easiest way is to go for soft targets and even [words indistinct] is based in Maseru. The (?third) target, the information office of the ANC in Maputo and the (?fourth) targets are information of the ANC in London [word indistinct]. So, this is the response of the enemy to the escalation of the political and military operations that the organization and its army are carrying out inside the country. So, in a way, it is a propaganda campaign to convince its followers that it still retains a capacity to deal with the so-called enemies of the people of South Africa [words indistinct] in the vocabulary of the enemy the main enemy of the people of South Africa [words indistinct] is the ANC. As far as I am concerned, these operations are counterproductive. Immediately the enemy launches its attack against innocent refugees and political workers of the ANC offices, there is an (?angry) [word indistinct] response and an intensive and international (?response), because the people can see that the victims of the South African aggression are not the members of the army of the ANC, but just civilians. But on the other hand, the actions of our army and the actions of our organization against the military targets inside the country meet with the complete understanding and total support of (?the country) and our friends throughout the world.

So, the enemy is not really achieving anything. On the contrary, rather, the actions of the enemy, the brutal and ruthless actions of the enemy--and in fact the enemy creates conditions for growing and rapid support for our movement and for our army and for our institutions and in fact generates a lot of sympathy and support internationally. This is in respect of the Frontline States vis-a-vis the apartheid regime. For us, as the ANC, we have enjoyed very warm relations with the Frontline States, (?so) our struggle is supported by the independent Frontline States. From the very beginning the Frontline States have always supported in many practical ways the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa. They also accorded the ANC moral and political support and have allowed the ANC to establish propaganda and information offices in these countries. These Frontline States have been [words indistinct] for South Africans who are going abroad in pursuit of educational (?opportunities) which they are denied inside our country.

So, the reaction of these Frontline States to the escalating [words indistinct] cross-border raids has been one of anger and bitterness, and in fact these raids have tended to unite the African Frontline States in their abhorrence and hatred of that apartheid regime. And these states have now begun to realize that the key to peace, stability and prosperity in this region, in other words in the region of Southern Africa, lies in the destruction of the apartheid regime inside South Africa. So, the Frontline States, like the rest of the progressive international community, have (?promised) to increase their

moral and political support for the (?banned) [word indistinct] organization inside the country--the ANC. Of course, the ANC is sympathetic and understands the problems that the frontline countries face, being themselves a product of a colonial [word indistinct], a system of colonialism that neglected their economic development and plundered (?the products of) their economic activities [words indistinct] racist South Africa. So, the ANC understands the fact that some of these countries literally depend economically on racist South Africa and that there is a limit to what they can do for the ANC. This situation is understood by the ANC, but the ANC appreciates the sort of help [words indistinct] within the limitations of [words indistinct].

[Announcer] In conclusion, Comrade Chris Hani stresses that we have to intensify the political and military struggle inside the country.

[Hani] The success of our current struggle depends on maximum political mobilization inside the country. It depends on the skillful combination of the legal and illegal forms of our struggle. It depends on the correct interaction or interconnection between our armed struggle and the mass united action [words indistinct]. For our armed struggle to be successful, we have got to strengthen our bases inside the country so that we should have the capacity, within our own country, of delivering paralyzing and lethal blows against the enemy. [Words indistinct] our main objective, in fact our existence inside the country, our capacity to wage a concerted political and military struggle amongst our own people and within our own country.

[Announcer] The threat issued by Magnus Malan last Tuesday has a direct bearing on the Nkomati accord. When signing the accord, the racists hoped that it was going to help them to liquidate the ANC, but now that our armed struggle has proved to be (?strong) than such accords, the enemy sees no need of adhering to them. That is why an attack against the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique] is now imminent. But how far, on the other hand, have the ANC and Umkhonto adjusted to the Nkomati accord? This was a question we posed to Comrade Joe Solovo, the head of Umkhonto we Sizwe, national chairman of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

[Slovo] Speaking about this problem, in my mind I can see the men who put their signatures [words indistinct] and the people who serve on the strategic committees and planners: I can see them in my mind's eye, sitting around the committee rooms, looking very puzzled and emptying their aspirin bottles, because they must have lots of headaches--and the cause of their headaches is crystal-clear. (?Outside) the Nkomati Accord was described by them as signaling the beginning of the end of the ANC and the beginning of the end of the armed struggle in South Africa and the reality has proved otherwise. If anything, the Nkomati Accord has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the ANC-led liberation front and its strategy, which includes revolutionary violence, just cannot be eradicated (?either) by attacks, by agreements or other (?similar) measures.

(?Indeed), this is certainly not the first time in recent history that the enemy has threatened the ANC [words indistinct]. I (?saw) in particular in Soweto that each time the police score a success and arrest one of our cadres deep inside the country, an announcement is made that [words indistinct] and that the ANC is on the point of being finished. And within a short time of such claims, the enemy once again felt the blows of Umkhonto we Sizwe. And the fact is that it is precisely the escalation of that struggle deep inside the country that has forced Botha, Malan and their clique to run to every neighboring territory to threaten them with military aggression, with economic blackmail, to offer them bribes, to corrupt some of the people involved in running the state, with one basic single purpose in mind and that is to get them to close down this ANC, which they continue to claim is on the point of being finished. And now, once again, and perhaps in an even more dramatic fashion, the deep roots which the ANC has and which Umkhonto we Sizwe has inside the country are being demonstrated in unmistakable form. And not only does this demonstrate the basic health and strength of the ANC-LED internal struggle but it also unmistakably gives the lie to the claim which they are always making that our struggle is outside and not inside the country. Nkomati has failed precisely because the arena of struggle is amongst our own people deep inside our country and the people who are acting are there and not in the surrounding territory. Of course it is true that there has never been a people's struggle, whether in Africa or elsewhere, which did not include an external element. [Words indistinct] Frelimo was helped by Tanzania, the MPLA was helped by Congo Brazzaville, ZANU was helped by Mozambique. And indeed, this is not only just, it is understandable. It is the enemy which these movements were fighting and it is the same with us. It is an enemy which is not standing alone. It is an enemy which is reinforced and supported by its external allies. It is an enemy which has deprived its people of the possibilities of obtaining the skills of their [word indistinct]. It is an enemy which deprives its people of the right to own and to handle weapons. And when you face such an enemy that these other movements and we have faced and are facing, the external element obviously plays a part.

But in this connection I think it is important to emphasize that the actual reality of the power relationships in southern Africa has made the ANC perhaps more modest than any other liberation movement in Africa in its search for rear base facilities. We have never had, nor have we accepted to have, the kind of rear base facilities which all those movements in Africa which [words indistinct] had in the territories bordering on their countries. And much as the ANC strategy [words indistinct] has been based on the fact that even in the initial stages of the armed struggle we could not obtain in the same way and to the same degree those kinds of facilities. And there is no doubt [words indistinct] that the training, the arming, the infiltration and replenishment of relatively large armed units which operate in proximity to friendly borders, which is the pattern of other struggles, has never been the basis of the ANC program.

It is well known to the enemy [words indistinct] in its assessment of what is going on. We have concentrated on internal growth deep inside the country, internal growth around a core of trained, revolutionary, political, military cadres in both rural and urban areas. And we have deliberately avoided the

pattern of using adjacent territories to (?hit) close to the border and to run back to friendly territory. We have done this [words indistinct] struggle. We have done this out of consideration for the newly-emergent states on the border with South Africa and we have done it because we believe that the only way in which our armed struggle will [words indistinct] it is from inside and not from outside. And it is for those reasons, it is because of the way in which we have worked, that the Nkomati Accords or any other similar agreements have not and cannot knock out our struggle inside the country.

But, having said this, let me add [words indistinct] that these kinds of agreements have not created any problems for us. Too, as I have said: We have no camp in Mozambique, we've never had training in Mozambique, we've never been given weapons by Mozambique. But what we did have, and this our president made clear in a public statement, was a degree of access and transit, which, of course, we know is now cut off. But despite this fact, as you can see from the events which I have already described, the actual escalation of armed raids, since Nkomati, we have in fact managed to adapt and, despite difficulties which were created at a certain level by these kinds of agreements, we have actually confidence that we will be able to pursue our political struggle with the element of revolutionary violence it requires with greater intensity in the coming days.

[Announcer] Those are members of the NEC [National Executive Council] of the ANC. And with this we have now come to the end of this program, which came to you from Radio Freedom, the voice of the ANC.

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CSO: 3400/224

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF CONDEMNS PRISONS SERVICE FOR DETAINEE'S DEATH

MB170638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0051 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] East London, 6 Oct, SAPA--The border branch of the United Democratic Front [UDF] has expressed "deep anger" at the death in prison on October 5 of a Queenstown branch member of the Detainees Support Committee, Mr Mbuyiselo Songelwa.

In a statement signed by the general secretary of the border branch, the Rev A.M. Stofile, the UDF said the South African Prisons Services had alleged that Mr Songelwa had died after an asthma attack, although the UDF had information from Mr Songelwa's cell mates that he died of a heart attack suffered on Friday, October 3.

Although numerous attempts by his cell mates to alert the authorities were made, he was only attended on Saturday afternoon, when he was taken from his cell, the statement said.

The liaison officer of the South African Prisons Services, Lt Col A. van Vuuren, has denied that no attention was given to Mr Songelwa, who reported a possible asthma attack only on Sunday, October 5. Col van Vuuren today denied that Mr Songelwa or any of his cellmates had reported that Mr Songelwa suffered any ailment on October 3. He said Mr Songelwa had received regular medical attention for his ailment. He had also been admitted to the Frere Hospital for treatment after an asthma attack. He added that Mr Songelwa died on the morning, October 5 on the way to hospital after he reported the suspected asthma attack.

Col van Vuuren said it was customary with all cases of deaths in prison that a departmental inquiry was conducted. The department was prepared to cooperate to the full if an inquest was held, he added.

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CSO: 3400/224

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PAC TO OPEN BUREAU IN IRAN--The Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC) is to open a bureau in Iran in the former South African embassy in Tehran.
[Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Sep 86 p 7]/12828

CSO: 3400/175

POLITICAL DILEMMAS OF NATION'S COLORED COMMUNITY ANALYZED

Marshalltown OPTIMA in English Vol 34 No 3 Sep 86 pp 151-156

[Article by Conrad Sidego and Chris Heymans]

[Text]

IN NOVEMBER 1983 white South African voters overwhelmingly supported a new national constitution which provided for the political incorporation of two other statutory-defined minority groups into parliament. Many of them did so in the belief that they were supporting "a step in the right direction" — thus promoting democratization that would signify the beginning of the end to the politics of racial domination.

The cycle of violence which erupted on the very day that that constitution came into effect has certainly tempered any such optimism. But many South African whites still seem to believe that the government-initiated reform process, of which the tri-cameral system forms an important institutional focal point, represents a fundamental shift towards a fairer and more universally acceptable political order.

It is, however, a measure of the nation's predicament that the people who are supposed to have benefited most from these institutional changes have responded with far less enthusiasm.

The election for the "coloured" House of Representatives, for instance, was characterised foremost by excessively low percentage polls — as little as four per cent in some constituencies. With a mandate obtained from only 30,5 per cent of the voters, it was clear that the new representatives were faced with a not-too-far-fetched questioning of their representativeness. Whatever rôle such factors as intimidation or the lack of sophistication among voters might have played, it can hardly be disputed that the elections showed that among the "new voters" the officially-steered reforms did not — not — enjoy — and do the kind of support that the government might have hoped for.

In reflecting upon the politics of the "coloureds" in South Africa, it seems inevitable that any such consideration would have to deal with this problem of the legitimacy of such representation. In the South Africa of the eighties that seems, after all, a crucial — if not THE vital — political issue. It is, in fact, so vital that it touches the very core of their existence in respect of the coloured people.

The dilemma which confronts people in this statutory-defined category is in no way better illustrated than through the immense sensitivity which surrounds the term "coloured" as such. An understanding of this sensitivity is fundamental to the issue and must be appreciated before any consideration of other dimensions of the "coloured dilemma". These deal primarily with the dilemma of choices with which that community is faced. In fact, dilemmas are central to the whole issue and arguably dominate the political life of all South Africans — whether it be in their institutional, organizational or individual capacities. But it is, arguably, nowhere more visibly critical than in the case of those people who have been officially classified as "coloureds".

That this classification is statutory must be emphasised. The racial overtones implicit in the categorization of people into African, white, coloured or Asian groups are totally rejected. But the use of such categories reflects a reality of South Africa's apartheid society, and is accordingly at the heart of any study of the politics of this society.

"Coloured politics", then, is about dilemmas. The first of these revolves around the question of whether one should, or even could, speak of a politically relevant identifiable "coloured" group at all. The term "coloured" has, *inter alia*, a genetic or biological meaning in terms of which such a person presumably has a peculiar genetic history and some distinctive physical features, notably related to skin colour. The "coloured" people of South Africa have their genetic roots in a process of integration which involved many divergent people. Predominant in their early history were the indigenous Khoisan, on the one hand, and, on the other, slaves, mostly of Asian origin, who were imported to the Cape of Good Hope by the first Dutch settlers. But, insofar as one can speak of a "group" in genetic terms, this would appear to be a thoroughly South African one, enriched by influences from most, if not all, groups — indigenous as well as from elsewhere — inhabiting the country.

Culturally speaking, these people seem to be largely similar to their "white" compatriots. Afrikaans and English are their dominant languages, their lifestyles are very similar and large numbers are affiliated to Christian churches established in South Africa by Europeans. What is more, among the Afrikaans-speaking coloureds and whites, the majorities are members of the same family of churches — the Dutch Reformed group. The Calvinist tradition is equally strong in both the Afrikaner and coloured "communities".

The idea of a "coloured" culture is as unacceptable as the idea of being a separate nation. They regard themselves as equal South African citizens and as such fought in wars, produced educationists, academics, authors, poets, opera singers, dancers and sportsmen of national and international standard.

The statutory meaning of "coloured" is, however, of overriding significance in contemporary South Africa. It is this aspect of people's "coloured" status which delineates their political rights and social existence in great part — and which has indeed also resulted in numerous uncomfortable situations, some of which have actually taken on biological dimensions. It has formed the basis upon which the use of public amenities has been refused to people, including the "white" sections of hospitals and other medical facilities. In a particularly bizarre case, a baby that was found abandoned was able to be subjected to various "scientific" tests, including an investigation of "the structure of her hair", to determine her racial classification. What makes this even more significant was that the whole saga occurred at the time when the constitutional reforms to "accommodate" the "coloureds" was enjoying top priority on the government's political agenda.

A "coloured" is defined in somewhat vague and negative terms in South Africa's Population Registration Act as a person who is neither white nor black. Later amendments classified Cape coloureds, Cape

Malays, Griquas, Indians, Chinese, "other" Asians and "other" coloureds all as "coloureds". Both physical appearance and social acceptance by a community are also legally determinants of one's racial status. Despite several amendments to the original Act of 1950, in essence its provisions have remained unaltered. The Act classified people into racial categories from which they could only "escape" with the arbitrary approval of officialdom.

It is against this genetic, social and statutory background that the "coloured" status of an approximate three-million South Africans becomes contentious. Vast numbers of these people have increasingly refused to accept the "colour castes" that have been imposed upon them. This rejection of "colouredness" is not a form of self-denial nor of self-hate. What it is is a rejection of a one-sidedly declared segmentation of people by the creators of a racial ideology who believed that they were protecting themselves against domination — and who found no other way to achieve that but through discrimination against others.

After years of discrimination, based on these artificially imposed racial categories, those on the receiving end of racial discrimination seem to have developed an inherent resistance to this kind of politics. For many of those classified as "coloureds", their statutory status embodies everything that is negative. It symbolizes their life as second-rate citizens. In a social sense this meant experiencing the kind of

humiliation to which we have referred earlier. Its political effects were to strip them of their voting rights and to place them in institutions which presumably served to "accommodate" them — but which in reality were all without effective political power.

A prominent — and moderate — coloured personality, Professor Richard van der Ross, summarized the frustration of always being treated on the basis of one's colour, when he wrote in his book *"Myths and Attitudes"*:

"It is evidence of the paternalism and poor insight into the feelings and thoughts of coloured people that there is often reference to a coloured preacher, a coloured sportsman or a coloured educator. We would not dream of referring to Gary Player as a white golfer, to Dr. Koot Vorster as a white minister or to Professor Chris Barnard as a white heart surgeon. Why then this preoccupation with colour if the person is not white?"

The process of interaction which gave birth to the "coloureds" naturally shaped their social nature in a peculiar manner. The original cultural traditions of the respective groups that were inter-acting with each other could not escape the assimilative effects of that interaction. A form of social "reconstruction" took place.

Amidst this process of reconstruction, they were never entirely ousted from the dominant Anglo-Dutch culture. Yet their access to it has always remained limited. Given the racial premises of the dominant

culture, as well as its economic interests, this hesitant accommodation of the marginal group came as no surprise. Containment of other contenders for the wealth of society seemed a logical objective for those in the dominant culture.

As a result, the coloured people found themselves partly assimilated into the dominant culture, yet also partly excluded from it. This had a significant impact on their political status. It manifested itself in particular after the National Party victory of 1948. Although never destined to have an own "homeland", as the apartheid dogma envisaged for Africans, the coloureds experienced a peculiar process of exclusion. The governments of Malan and Strijdom suffered through a constitutional crisis — but did not lose their determination to oust their cultural "half-brothers" from the political institutions of the state.

After the failure of two alternative "accommodative bodies", the Coloured People's Council and the Coloured People's Representative Council, a process of re-incorporation was initiated when the Erika Theron Commission recommended reforms of South Africa's political structures. But, as had been the case in the past, such incorporation was limited too. It seemed to perpetuate the marginal political position of the coloureds in South Africa's world of establishment politics. Even now, with parliamentary representation obtained, their institutional power status remains at the mercy of the white National Party. The coloured leaders in the tri-cameral system

have only as much power as the white government is prepared to allow them. The most they can effectively do in times of dispute with that government is to delay legislation.

And so a historically present dualism, which has always formed part of "coloured politics", has surfaced with fresh intensity. It is a dualism which has mostly surfaced more clearly in times of crisis. Finding themselves partly assimilated into — yet also partly excluded from — those who have power, it is perhaps inevitable for the coloureds to consider joining the "other side". With government policies which enhanced polarization, this option became increasingly attractive.

Two factors have reiterated the need for a re-assessment and clarification of political choices and strategies. On the one hand, there is the renewed limited access to the formal institutions of government. On the other, are the realities of a conflict-ridden society, in which most of its inhabitants have been effectively excluded from those institutions. Seldom has the unfortunate racial ambivalence of being "coloured" been more evident than in the 1980s. It is the dilemma of a racial group which has been invited by those in power to enjoy a limited and tightly controlled share of it; but one which is also increasingly expected to show allegiance to the struggle of the broader disenfranchised masses for democratisation.

This has renewed the old dualism. There have always been coloureds who identified more closely with whites; those who

would probably prefer to be totally assimilated into that group. Even now, after years of exclusion, many still feel that way. Others feel that their future ought to be, and probably is, alongside the traditionally deprived Africans. They see themselves as important contributors to the struggle against a social order which has never been kind to people of colour. And then there are those who have accepted their peculiar position — who have accepted their exclusion from those who dominate — but who remain wary of those who are fighting this domination. Some are even fearful of the prospects of a new order in which the present rulers might simply be replaced by others who dominate. And they fear that they will again be excluded on racial grounds.

But a strong trend, among the youth in particular, has been to identify more closely with the broader body of disenfranchised victims of apartheid. With that came increasing rejection and an arguably smaller awareness of imposed racial categories. Political loyalties, rather than racial affiliation, became the primary basis for association. The coincidence between the *haves/have nots* and *white/black* dichotomies served to maintain some degree of racially-based resistance. But it is clearly not sub-divided into African, coloured or Indian categories. And in general, the tendency to emphasize the non-racial nature of the opposition has grown. The final objective of this opposition, it is said, is to establish an egalitarian, non-racial society.

United as they are in

supporting these ideals, there still remain vast differences regarding strategy. In recent years these differences have clearly progressed beyond merely being symptoms of a generation gap. Today the "coloured community" is sharply polarized into different strategic camps. Thus, we have another dilemma

... Differences regarding strategy, of course, have always been present in opposition politics in South Africa. But, as is probably the case in all segments of the South African populace, such differences have dramatically intensified in recent times. The fierce Inkhata-UDF-Azapo clashes illustrate this intensification among Africans; the Slabbert resignation hints that white politics has not escaped it entirely; and in the coloured community the strongly-articulated and sometimes physically-expressed differences between those "inside" the system and those in extra-institutional opposition politics are evidence of a conflict in the same mould. The institutional changes since 1984 have placed the coloureds in the midst of this debate. They ask themselves: should we change the system from within or from the outside? Can we work for reform within the official institutions of a racialistic order, or is the only realistic and morally acceptable option to resist the state from the "outside", working for a more rapid and perhaps more radical transformation of society?

The new intensity with which this debate has re-surfaced is in no small way due to the new

institutional context within which the government attempted to channel opposition politics. The tri-cameral system does provide coloureds with a new institutionalised opportunity at least to put their demands and state their grievances close to the official corridors of power. This might not necessarily imply that they could exercise substantial influence, but it does provide them with some outlet at least to record their opposition to government policies and actions. Consequently, those who have opted for participation in the new structures claim that they have chosen the only viable "realpolitik" option. It means, so they say, playing the power game with those who hold power.

Ironically, the introduction of a new parliamentary system which included racial groups other than whites, initially provided extra-institutional groups with some additional space to operate in too. Traditional means of repression, after all, seemed inappropriate in a situation where there was a struggle for legitimacy. It would also have been rather difficult to convince the international community, as well as the more enlightened elements in the domestic business community, of the validity of the claims about democratisation if traditional repression were seen to continue. This probably explains, in some sense, why the UDF has not been officially banned.

But this tolerance has waned as the opposition and resistance to the new structures, and all that they represent, have become more visible. In fact, it is a remarkable coincidence, with

much symbolic significance, that the first large-scale deployment of troops in a township in the present spate of unrest, occurred on 3rd September 1984 — the day on which the tri-cameral system came into operation.

While the state's forceful response strengthened the case for extra-institutional opposition, it did provide the "insiders" with an argument too. They claim that it leaves parliament as the only legal channel through which government and security force actions to enforce the state of emergency regulations could be checked and questioned. The "outsiders" see the strong security measures as further proof of the correctness of their decision not to have any part in government institutions. They say that it proves that one cannot co-operate within the Botha-reform context, since it is not aimed at democratisation but merely at the restructuring of control. Whatever reform might have taken place, it is said, has been nothing but part of a cosmetic attempt to maintain the traditional power structure in an adapted form. Government reforms merely serve to rewrite the rules of domination in somewhat more acceptable terms. Reformed institutions, for instance, are so closely linked to apartheid measures such as the

Population Registration and Group Areas Acts that they cannot possibly facilitate a fundamental dismantling of apartheid. The tri-cameral system is seen to be nothing more than an instrument attempting to divide Africans and coloureds from each other — and to use the latter as a "buffer" between the white minority and the African majority.

Firmly placed in the midst of the intensifying political conflict in South Africa, and faced with a vital choice between the major, racially based contending power configurations, the so-called "coloured community" could probably expect a further intensification of divisions. There seems to be no way to escape that prospect — "coloureds", after all, are part of a society in which such divisions are being increasingly drawn in starker and more uncompromising terms.

Their dilemma seems inescapably linked with that of South African society at large. And so does its only conceivable resolution: the creation of a society within which group identities become wholly secondary to people's overall loyalty to — and identification with — South Africa. Only if the politics of this society are structured around South Africanship, can the broad dilemma of all South Africans be resolved.

/9317

CSO: 3400/220

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH CHANGES POLICY ON RACE RELATIONS

Report Accepted at Synod

MB201005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, October 20, SAPA--The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod today accepted a report which may revolutionise its official stand on race relations.

The report says racism is "a serious sin which no person or church may defend or practice."

The report, entitled "Church and Society," is a 66-page booklet prepared by a special commission under chairmanship of the former moderator, the Rev Jacobus Potgieter, charged with revision of the controversial pro-apartheid policy document "Human Relations and the SA [South Africa] Scene in the Light of Scripture."

"Church and Society," a draft policy document on race relations, addresses and changes most of the church's official views on:

- Joint worship;
- Qualifications for church membership;
- Racial or ethnic division of the church;
- Race and racism in personal and group relations;
- Active opposition to harmful government policies and structures;
- Distinguishing between the government of the day and the state; and
- Human dignity and human rights.

Observers at the synod said today that many of the recommendations were truly "revolutionary" and would reopen ecumenical doors that had been closed to the church for its passive support of apartheid policies.

If some minority recommendations are accepted, a NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] visitor said, church reunification was an attainable goal.

The church commission found that the bible may not be used as a blueprint for solving social, economic or political issues.

"Therefore all attempts present or past to derive any social or political policy, whether it is that of apartheid or separate development, or integration from the bible must be strongly rejected," the commission said.

The fact that the church was scripturally based and preached the gospel meant that no congregation should deny anyone the right to listen to the word of God.

The commission found that provision could however be made for the sake of effective communication of scripture, for the "indigenising" of the church.

Because the church was a faith, its revelation in scripture was the only condition for membership of the Church of Jesus Christ.

In this respect a minority report supported inter-alia by the right-wing Professor Carel Boshoff proposes that "only" be replaced by "fundamental."

According to their report the fact that the church is a universal community also means that it may not be confined "exclusively to one people or group and nobody may be excluded on the basis of his lineage, national connection, language or culture."

Document Holds Government to 'Justice'

MB201020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 20 SAPA--The biblical demand for justice held important implications for group relations in South Africa, a commission of the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod has found.

A special report revising the churches race relations policies was presented for debate to the synod today.

The report, entitled "Church and Society," says the biblical demand that "all believers shall always do what is right in the sight of God and combat injustice," has important implications for group relations in our country.

"This means we must strive...that justice is done to all groups in our country at social, educational, economical, political and all other levels."

This finding was unanimously endorsed by the 14-member commission, as was a finding that "all government policies and all individual, group and government actions be measured against God's demand for justice."

The commission defines justice as the "redress of injured rights" and says scriptural justice was primarily--although by no means exclusively--aimed at the defenceless among gods people.

This meant that the faithful should be sensitive in respect of the maintenance of justice towards the defenceless, the poor and the deprived and that injustice and needs should be brought to the attention of the authorities and others involved.

In practice this meant that the NGK had to preach the word of God to the authorities and draw the government's attention to the scriptural norms of justice, order and peace in respect of relations between individuals and groups.

Policy on Equal Pay, Migrants Outlined

MB201018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, October 20, SAPA--The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod has been advised to adopt a new labour policy which calls for equal pay and the elimination of migrant labour.

In a new draft race relations policy document "Church and Society" on which debate for adoption starts today, a commission of the synod lays down norms for Christian labour ethics in a heterogeneous society such as South Africa.

The commission recommended the synod adopt the following guidelines on labour relations:

--Fair wages are based on the nature of the work, the ability of the labourer and on the demands of a decent human existence;

--Equal pay for equal work and performance;

--Equal opportunity for equal work prospects;

--Right of all workers to have adequate facilities at the workplace, such as meal and recreational facilities;

--Open labour choice which excludes discriminatory job reservation policies which disadvantage persons or groups of any race or culture;

--Access to labour unions which act responsibly and other representative labour bodies where the worker can negotiate his right to a fair wage, fair labour environment and job security;

--The employer also has a right to expect his employee to reciprocate with productive labour and reliability.

The commission also deals with migrant labour, saying although its positive values cannot be denied, it:

- Caused an unhealthy exchange of labour;
- Complicated the education of a particular group;
- Delayed the development of a strong middle class;
- Was a particularly disintegrating factor in married and family life; and
- Destroyed the moral life.

"Due to its disruptive influence it must be eliminated as far as possible or be kept to a minimum," the commission recommends.

Church Retains Internal Apartheid

MB210411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2323 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 20 SAPA--The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod tonight decided to retain church apartheid.

After a marathon debate of three hours during which verligte and verkrampte delegates were pitted against each other, the synod finally favoured the pro-segregated church view.

The synod defeated a minority report of Prof Andre du Toit, dean of the theological faculty at Pretoria University, who was in favour that inter-family church unification be allowed to take place where possible.

His report received the passionate support of western Cape delegates.

Late tonight, an unresolved debate continued over whether the NGK should open up its membership to other race groups.

/6662

CSO: 3400/240

ANGLICAN SYNOD CALLS FOR OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID

MB210644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town October 11 SAPA--The synod of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town today adopted a motion calling on Christians to oppose apartheid. The unanimous vote for the motion came after a contentious clause calling on the church to support "organisations" which opposed apartheid and were working for the establishment of a "just democratic order" was scrapped. The original motion left it to the discretion of the archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, to decide which organisations were to receive this support.

The motion as accepted says that the synod states that the government's policies of racial segregation and accompanying economic exploitation and political oppression are the "primary causes of the political unrest and violence and of the economic and social instability in our land." It says these policies are "in conflict with basic Christian principles for the establishment of a just and peaceful political and social order. Any claim that these policies are necessary for the maintenance of Christian civilisation and a bulwark against communism is a lie.

"Therefore this synod urgently calls upon all the members of the church in this diocese, all members of the church of the Province of South Africa and on all Christians to oppose these policies and to work for the establishment of a just democratic order."

The motion asks the archbishop to send copies of this resolution to the state president, MP's and church heads in South Africa.

Archdeacon Louis Bank, who proposed the motion, told the synod the church had always called for the removal of discriminatory laws. But now it had to go further than that. The church was not a political party and should not be seen as one. But it had political convictions and was therefore impelled to support the forces trying to get rid of apartheid.

Other speakers, however, said churchmen should not lead parishioners into situations they could not handle. They said the discretion left to the archbishop to choose organisations which would receive church support was too wide. These organisations could range from "Liberation Theology" to the South African Communist Party.

At the request of Archbishop Tutu, Archdeacon Bank and those who had objected to the motion drew up the revised motion, which was accepted unanimously.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOLIDARITY CONDEMNS ACTION AGAINST UDF

MB130712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Durban October 12 SAPA---Solidarity, the Official opposition in the House of Delegates, condemned the South African Government's action to declare the United Democratic Front [UDF] as an affected organisation, the party's national chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, said today.

Mr Omar, who is also a member of the President's council, said in a statement released in Durban he hoped the government action would not be the forerunner to silencing the UDF.

"The government is warned not to clamp down the voice of legitimate opposition in the country, even though it may dislike the politics of opposition.

"Any clampdown on political organizations within the country does not have the effect of silencing opposition as in the case of the African National Congress but only tends to harden attitudes, cause further polarisation and makes the objective of the negotiated solution all the more remote," Mr Omar said.

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CSO: 3400/197

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SEES 'TOTALITARIAN CANCER' IN POLITICS

MB140532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] If any doubts still existed about the totalitarianism that imbues political radicalism in South Africa, they must surely have been finally removed by the fate of Dr Concor Cruise O'Brien. He has been forced to abandon a lecture series at the University of Cape Town [UCT] after lectures there and at the University of the Witwatersrand had been disrupted by violent student demonstrators.

The transgression by Dr O'Brien, who has been on a guest professorship at the University for the last few weeks, was to ignore an academic boycott of South Africa called by the ANC earlier this year. His own political credentials up to now had been perfectly acceptable to those movements of which the ANC is the spearhead. He is a founder-member and former chairman of the anti-apartheid movement in Ireland. He supports sanctions against South Africa.

His silencing at UCT and Wits had little to do with his political views in general. Both campuses have a history of gagging--through concerted shouting down or threats of violence--those with whom radical students are in disagreement. Had Dr O'Brien's been another such case it would hardly have raised eyebrows. He was silenced simply because he refused to accept a tactic in the radical program that he found repugnant. I don't accept the right of these people to tell a free scholar where and what to teach, he said on his arrival in Cape Town, in reference to the academic boycott.

But the totalitarian spirit demands more than broad agreement on political goals. It requires absolute adherence to every facet of the movement's program, regardless of the cost to the individual's moral integrity. The trouble is, Dr O'Brien regards himself as essentially a liberal--one moreover who has a special duty to academic freedom. Even before he left for South Africa he was replying to criticism in the anti-apartheid movement that the movement had become one where you do what you are asked or we'll brand you a traitor.

Radicals and revolutionaries used it as a bludgeon to intimidate and demoralise moderates on university campuses, in trade unions, in the media and elsewhere, he wrote in the Irish INDEPENDENT. Later he told the Cape Town press club: I want to stop the rot in Western universities where intimidation from the left, such as that in the anti-apartheid movement, is a cloak for a whole lot of things which have nothing to do with liberal views--and it gives the radicals a chance to stampede the liberals.

A couple of days later Dr O'Brien's remaining lectures at UCT were cancelled. The rot against which he had set himself had claimed him as its latest victim. Only the names of the organizations were different: the aims and methods were if anything even more crudely intolerant. The disillusionment and disgust of moderates were well expressed by the head of the Department of Political Studies at the university, Professor David Walsh. Unless the university takes steps to prevent this kind of action, he said, they should close down or cease calling themselves a university.

But effective action can hardly be expected before those concerned are prepared to face up to the fact that they are dealing with a thoroughly totalitarian cancer in South African politics.

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CSO: 3400/197

SOUTH AFRICA

FFP LEADER WARNS NATION FACING 'MOMENT OF DECISION'

MB140612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town October 13 SAPA--With South Africa facing its gravest crisis ever, there was an urgent need for traditional political parties and extra-parliamentary organizations to unite to oust the government, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said.

The Progressive Federal Party leader said tonight the only prospect the country had for escaping the current crisis was for concerned South Africans to force a broad-based "new movement for an alternative government."

Mr Eglin said in a statement that events of the past weeks had shown South Africa was facing a crisis of "very grave proportions" and "the future of the country is poised on a knife-edge." The reality of economic sanctions, the collapse of the Nkomati Accord, the continuing state of emergency, the government's failure to present a viable plan for political reform were pointers that South Africa's relationships both internally and externally were "at their lowest ebb," he said.

"White South Africans who at this stage still control the levers of power, are facing their moment of decision," he said.

"We can band together in shaking our fists at the world. We can try to stamp out internal dissent. We can dither with (the state president) Mr P.W. Botha on his side of the Rubicon. Or we can come to terms with the fact that we are just part of a South African nation with some 33 million people, and then get on with the task of eliminating apartheid and negotiating a power sharing constitution with equal rights for all [illegible words], he said.

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CSO: 3400/197

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY URGES COMPROMISE IN ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE

MB150719 Johannesburg International Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Conflict and Negotiation in Southern Africa"]

[Text] From the latest reports, it is clear that the political violence in Angola and Mozambique is growing steadily worse. After years of conflict that has divided virtually the entire population of each country in a military confrontation aggravated by foreign intervention, there are still no signs of any breakthrough towards reestablishing peace. Thousands are still dying violent deaths, tens of thousands have become homeless refugees, and hundreds of thousands are starving.

Mozambique and Angola are being destroyed because of their internal political disputes. They are not the only countries in southern Africa that have suffered for this reason, but the suffering there has been and still is far worse than anywhere else. In each of these countries the groups that are at war--the MPLA and UNITA in Angola and Frelimo and the MNR in Mozambique--seem to be more or less equal in strength. Neither side is able to defeat the other and rule the country effectively and peacefully. The fighting can achieve nothing, but much more death and destruction and yet it continues.

In the end southern Africa will have to face up to the fact that there can be only one solution to such a situation. It can be solved only the opposing parties realize that they will have to come together and negotiate over their disagreements and be prepared to compromise with one another. It is time to give negotiation and peaceful coexistence a chance.

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CSO: 3400/222

SOUTH AFRICA

STELLENBOSCH STUDENTS DIVIDED OVER BLACK RULE

MB150927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, 15 Oct, SAPA--Maties [University of Stellenbosch students] are sharply divided over the prospect of a predominantly black government for South Africa, a Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] survey has shown.

Of the more than 600 students questioned, 42 percent of the respondents said they would accept a predominantly black government if the rights and security of whites were to be protected, but another 37 percent differed.

Forty percent said a predominantly black government in South Africa was inevitable, while 53 percent said such a government would not be a good government.

According to a senior political science lecturer at Stellenbosch, Mr Jannie Gagliano, who conducted the HSRC survey, the "repression potential" of students was "very high."

Forty-eight percent said the courts should punish people who take part in boycotts, and 47 percent supported the detention of people who take part in protest marches.

The breaking up of peaceful protests by police was supported by 33 percent of the respondents, while 69 percent indicated support for the use of violence by police against protesters who were damaging private property.

Seventy-one percent would support police if they shot at stone and bottle throwers.

The 64 percent of respondents who supported the government were also sympathetic towards the SABC.

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CSO: 3400/222

COMMENTARY ON NEED TO RESIST MOZAMBIQUE 'MILITARIZATION'

MB160722 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Station Commentary: "Mozambique"]

[Text] A total of three of the four countries most in need of assistance because of human refugees are in Africa. These three the Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia--figure high on the list of expenditure for 1987 that has just been approved by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva. Before 1987, however, the commissioner's expenditure figures might well have to be revised to take account of the growing refugee problem resulting from civil war in Mozambique.

In the worst case of destabilization in southern Africa for many years, hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans are being displaced from their homes and are being forced to seek sanctuary in neighboring countries. In one single incident, 50,000 people fled into Malawi after a fierce battle in the civil war. Thousands more have flocked into Malawi since then and others have sought sanctuary in Zimbabwe and Zambia. Tanzania has also become embroiled in Mozambique's civil war and nearly 300,000 Mozambicans have crossed illegally into South Africa.

The main resistance movement in opposition to the Mozambican Government, the MNR, operated in only 3 of the country's 10 provinces when the war started 11 years ago. Today, the MNR operates in all 10 provinces and has been taking over control of important towns, in the process driving out government troops and even forcing thousands of government troops to flee into neighboring countries. The crunch, it would appear, is coming in Mozambique. The Soviet Union and her allies stand poised to use the turmoil in Mozambique as a pretext to rush in more weapons of war and more communist bloc troops.

The further destabilization and militarization of southern Africa needs to be resisted actively before Mozambique becomes another Afghanistan or Nicaragua.

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CSO: 3400/222

IDASA REGIONAL OFFICE TO OPEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 86 p 18

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The first regional office of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa would be opened in Port Elizabeth in November, the executive director of Idasa, Dr Alex Boraine, announced in Cape town yesterday.

Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the opposition, and Dr Boraine, former PFP MP for Pinelands, will be en-

gaged full-time in Idasa when the headquarters, based in Cape Town, opens in January next year.

More regional offices will be opened when staff and funding become available.

"Idasa is the outcome of a series of discussions with key Black and White leaders throughout South Africa as well as outside of South Africa and is

committed to a non-racial, democratic South Africa," Dr Boraine said.

The goals of Idasa include:

- To help those South Africans of all races who reject apartheid to discover an alternative that is non-racial and democratic in the true sense of the world;

- To reassure those who are fearful of a post-apartheid South Africa

and involve them in working towards that alternative;

- To mobilise the skills, knowledge and experience of all those who can help the communities in the crisis areas of South Africa, and

- To provide forums and opportunities on a nationwide basis so that solutions to South Africa's problems can be sought in confidence and without prejudice.

Idasa was not a movement nor a political party, and did not seek to duplicate or usurp the functions of any other democratic organisation, Dr Boraine said.

"It stems from a need for contact and negotiation between those people of good will who have been kept apart for so long that they have lost touch with each other's humanity.

"We are convinced that apartheid will go." —

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CSO: 3400/134

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK SASH SUPPORTS BLACK PARENTS--Johannesburg, 15 Oct, SAPA--The black Sash today condemned the closing of black schools and the presence of security forces in others, saying white parents would not tolerate such conditions. In a statement declaring it was time to "stand in solidarity with black parents," the Sash demanded: --The release from detention of students, teachers and parents; --the withdrawal of troops from the schools and townships; and --the lifting of the state of emergency. "The heeding of these demands would ease tension in the townships and reduce an explosive situation," the statement said. It added: "The crisis in education affects every south African. It is urgent and imperative that the government makes immediate contact with the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) to demonstrate its willingness to enter into open and constructive discussions." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915 GMT 15 Oct 86 MB] /7358

CSO: 3400/222

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS DEBT PAYMENTS SATISFACTORY

MB070559 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has told newsmen in London that representatives of major international banks he met with in Washington last week were very satisfied with South Africa's foreign debt repayments. The bankers were also positive about South Africa's financial potential. Dr Du Plessis, who attended the annual meeting of the IMF in Washington, said he had been under no political pressure from the bankers. He said there would be another important negotiating session with the banks before June next year to determine the rate of further repayments. Mr Du Plessis will travel to European capitals from London for talks with representatives of creditor banks before flying back to South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/199

SOUTH AFRICA

LOWVELD FARMERS SUPPORT BAN ON MOZAMBICAN WORKERS

MB131819 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Farmers in the eastern Transvaal have indicated their support for the government's decision to stop recruiting and employing Mozambican nationals. This was evident at an information meeting of the Departments of Manpower and Foreign Affairs held with Agricultural representatives from the lowveld at Nelspruit today.

The Director General of Manpower, Dr Piet du Plessis [name as heard], told the meeting that the government's decision had been based on security consideration and had nothing to do with the South African sanctions issue. He said that the measures did not contravene any part of the Nkomati Accord. Dr Van Der Merwe said that the issue was security in the first instance and that the Mozambican government had been informed that South Africa was still prepared to negotiate with that government in terms of the Nkomati Accord. He pointed out to the meeting that no employment or recruitment of Mozambican nationals was permitted with effect from 8 October. Farmers were advised not to waste any time in registering Mozambicans in their employ, so that they could be issued with the necessary documents should they qualify for them.

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CSO: 3400/199

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY PRICE RISE--ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] has announced in Johannesburg that the price of electricity will increase by 12 percent on 1 January next year. It says there will be no further increases next year. The chairman of ESCOM, Mr John Maree, told a news conference that if the annual inflation rate remained at 15 percent, it was planned to hold increases to 10 percent a year in 1988 and 1989. He said ESCOM was having success in keeping price increases below the inflation rate. This he attributed to stricter control by the ESCOM management team, pruning of working and capital expenditure, and increased efficiency. Mr Maree said the 12 percent tariff increase meant that ESCOM would have to go to South African capital markets for loans of R2,792 million. Because of South Africa's debt standstill, it was not possible for ESCOM to float loans on overseas markets. Mr Maree said the capacity of local money markets was limited, and subject to pressure from borrowers. ESCOM would, therefore, have to reduce its pressure of the markets by cutting its financial requirements. This had already been done by reducing expenditure and increasing income from tariffs. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86 MB] /6662

BOTHA ANNOUNCES FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM--Two important announcements, one on the Lesotho Highland Water Project and the other on a new financial management system for state spending, were made this evening by the state president. The president is at the moment still addressing the National Party Cape Congress. Andre le Roux was given an advance copy of President P.W. Botha's announcements. [Begin le Roux video recording] On the Lesotho Highland Water Project, Mr Botha announced that South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho have agreed in principle to proceed with the project. With regard to the new financial management system, Mr Botha said South Africa would soon be in a position to draw up a 5-year plan and a 10-year projection on state spending, covering both recurrent and capital expenditure. In order to ensure that the country's capital assets are used to best effect, a new system of criteria will be introduced. Mr Botha said these new criteria will include, inter alia, the availability of capital, the generation of capital, and the issuing of state guarantees. [end video recording] [Excerpts] [Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86 MB] /6662

FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENTS POSTPONED--Consensus has been reached that no additional debt repayments should be made by South Africa at this stage. This was the outcome of the meeting in London during the past week between the Standstill Coordinating Committee and 13 of the country's major creditor banks. The chairman of the committee, Dr Chris Stals, told our special representatives in Washington that additional demands has been made by the creditor banks as a result of the favorable impact of the higher gold price on South Africa's liquidity position. Dr Stals said the extra income created three possibilities. It would increase foreign reserves, make further debt repayments possible, and would service to promote domestic growth. He said agreement had been reached that replenishment of foreign reserves was a higher priority for South Africa at present than an additional repayment. Our representative reports that South African banking sources view it as important to maintain cordial relations with the international banking community and that the debt repayments will serve to restore the country's creditworthiness in the long run. The next round of talks will take place in April next year but the door was left open for further discussions should South Africa's liquidity position to continue to improve. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 86] /6662

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